FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE ELECTION OF LINCOLN.

From the date of the first Democratic family quarrel at Charleston predictions of the success of the Chicago nomination have been very plentiful all over the land. * * But the Republicans cannot get the victory by their own naked prowess.

In opposition to Lincoln—to begin with the weakest party—the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge are waging a hopeless war. It is most certain that he cannot carry a single Northern State, and the number of the electoral votes that are claimed for him at the South is very far below the requisite quantity. The most that his friends hope for is to get enough votes to take him into the House of Representatives—second or third on the list. But we need hardly say that his chance of success in the House is infinitely less than by the direct vote of the people. There is not the remotest possibility that the partisans of Douglas, more violent and more determined in Congress than out of it, will yield to secure the triumph of his rival. If for no other reason, the Douglas men in Congress will adhere to him in order to rebuke Mr. Buchanan for his determined hostility to the Little Giant and to all his supporters. The election of Mr. Breckinridge by the Representatives is simply impossible. He is senior partner in a firm of which Yancey and Rhett are members, and no good in him can atone for their monstrous evil.

Although the other wing of the Democracy has undoubtedly been gaining strength since the nominations were completed, no dispassionate observer of the political world dreams of his election by the people. The opposition to his platform in the South is only second to the hatred of the Chicago document. The particular doctrine upon which he has elected to stand or fall has been thoroughly discussed, and all that may be said for or against it is familiarly known to everybody who has taken any interest in the subject. Undoubtedly, Mr. Douglas is honest in his convictions; he is certainly bold and candid enough in the avowal of them, even in localities where they are far from popular. But he is the leader of only half a party, and his enemies are as relentless as his supporters are faithful. There is scarcely any combination of circumstances that could place him in the Presidential chair.

Few persons, except politicians, can be induced to wade through all the trumpery that belongs to political gatherings where stump speeches are the great attraction. But one thing has been particularly noticeable in the deliverances of the declaimers of all parties. The candidates of the Union men have been spoken of everywhere with respect. Their platform has been sneered at and their chance of success derided, but even the demagogues who do most of the speech making, have not ventured to assail Messrs. Bell and Everett. The principles of the party have been characterized as vague and meaningless—not equal to the crisis and furnishing nothing to serve for a rallying point—but the partisans on all sides are compelled to admit that they are broad, national and conservative. And when the stump orators refer to the Union party or their candidates, they do it with the awkwardness of an underbred man who finds himself unexpectedly in refined society.

If a very small part of the foregoing is true, one fact is apparent. Among the first three parties that we have named Mr. Lincoln will undoubtedly poll the largest vote. And if he should gain the day in November—it is clear that upon the South will rest the responsibility of electing him. If those States which have the most reasons for opposing him choose to throw away their votes upon impossible chances, they will have only themselves to blame. We do not feel any very acute apprehensions in regard to the Union. It is in the custody of others than the little gentlemen who undertake the management of the wires. This favored land of ours is not peopled by a race of fools or madmen, and if the American people will only *think* upon the matters at issue they will cast off the shackles of the miserable demagogues who are making all the trouble in the country, and will place the right men in the right place. Mr. Lincoln is not yet elected.—*Baltimore American.*

Bell and Everett in Ohio.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Express writes from Cincinnati on the 19th inst:—

Porkoplis never witnessed such a mass meeting as last night blocked up its streets and squares. As early as seven o'clock the gathering commenced in the Fifth street Market Place, and before eight o'clock the throng could be measured by acres. The torch light bearers extended to such a length, that the marshal divided them into four different processions, and they converged to the rendezvous from four different quarters. The effect was splendid. The long lines of light extending in every direction, as far as the eye could reach, illuminated the city, while rockets and Roman candles illuminated the upper air.

Three different stands were erected from which Gen. Leslie Coombs, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, Col. Kinney and others delivered stirring addresses.

Such an immense meeting has never before been known in the West. Even the Black Republicans confess that there is not material or enthusiasm enough in their ranks to approach it. The fact is, the Union men are surprised at their own strength, and this meeting has given the cause a new and wonderful impulse.

The Western Democrat denies that the Breckinridge Flag on their pole in Charlotte has *fifteen* stars on it—it has but thirteen, and were intended to represent the original number of States in the Union.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Ladies:—While we acknowledge that in this free country every man is a sovereign, yet we believe that here as elsewhere, there is "a power behind the throne" greater than the throne itself, to which we may appeal with the certainty of success. We believe that if the Ladies are convinced of the value and utility of any institution and combine in its favor, it must and will succeed.

Such an institution is found in our Annual County Fair, drawing together as it does the products of industry and ingenuity, and stimulating the talent of those who would otherwise leave it unemployed. Above these advantages it brings the people together and offers opportunities for social acquaintance and intercourse that can be found at no other place or time during the year. It promotes the interchange of kind feelings, increases and equalizes agricultural and mechanical knowledge, excites a laudable emulation, and gratifies the just pride of those who excel in these pursuits. It brings real improvements into favorable notice, gives to the skillful producer a high remuneration for his superior articles, and by the description of growth or manufacture which it requires of him, distributes valuable information to the entire community.

But to insure the greatest success, the movement should be united and harmonious, and there should be a general disposition on the part of every member of the Society to lend such assistance as may be in his power both in the supply of articles for exhibition and in the labor required by the Society. By such a course the people generally will be encouraged to sustain the Society in its operations.

To the Ladies, then, at this time, we especially appeal,—to those whose handiwork has so largely contributed to the attractions of our Fairs, and whose presence has contributed infinitely more—to them we appeal—that their influence may be used upon all around them to secure the largest and finest display of every thing that will add interest to the occasion; and we promise them that the satisfaction they will enjoy in the result will be greater than the really earnest and sincere thanks they will receive from the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sept. 27th, 1860.

Town papers favorable to the cause please copy.

CLEAR THE TRACK!

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A meeting of the citizens of Robeson county was held in the Court House at Lumberton on the 1st day of September A. D. 1860. On motion, R. E. Troy was called to the Chair, and W. S. Norment requested to act as Secretary.

Col. N. A. McLean explained the object of the meeting in a few very appropriate remarks—stating that we had met together for the purpose of making arrangements to give our friends a Barbecue on the arrival of the Cars at Lumberton.

On motion of Col. T. J. Morisey, the Chair appointed a Committee of five, consisting of T. J. Morisey, J. P. Fuller, N. A. McLean, Owen C. Norment and Giles Leitch, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, T. A. Norment and R. E. Troy, Esqs. made some practical remarks relative to the benefits to be derived from the completion of this great work.

The Committee, through their Chairman, reported the following:

Resolved, That the citizens of Robeson county celebrate the arrival of the Cars at Lumberton, by giving a Barbecue in the village on the 12th of October 1860.

Resolved, That the published statement, announcing that there would be a Breckinridge and Lane meeting on that occasion, is a mistake; and that on that occasion there will be no speech of a political character permitted, or flag raised.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of five be appointed, whose duty it will be to procure the Dinner, and make all other arrangements necessary.

In accordance with the last resolution, the Chair appointed J. P. Fuller, T. J. Morisey, Giles Leitch, N. A. McLean and Owen C. Norment.

All the officers and managers of the road, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. E. TROY, Ch'n.

W. S. NORMENT, Sec'y.

Census of 1860.—The population of Raleigh, just enumerated and returned by deputy Marshal Searborough, is 3,240 whites and free persons of color, and 1,623 slaves—making in all 4,863. The total population in 1850 was 4,518, showing a gain of only 345, and that too with the recent extension of the limits of the city. In 1850 the white and free colored population was 2,709, and that of slaves 1,809. There has, therefore, been a gain of 531 white and free colored population, and loss of 186 slave population.

We think it probable, from what we have learned, that the total population of the State will foot up about 1,000,000. Nearly all the counties will show a considerable increase of population. Wake county will reach about 30,000, showing an increase of 6,000, while Lenoir, Warren, Henderson and many other counties will show a large increase over 1850.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Population of Beaufort.—Within the corporate limits of the town there are four hundred and seventy-nine white males, five hundred and ten white females; twenty-one free colored males; thirty-eight free colored females; two hundred and eighty-nine male, and two hundred and ninety-nine female slaves. This makes a total population of sixteen hundred and thirty-six.

Within the same limits the population of Beaufort comprised in 1850 seven hundred and sixty whites and four hundred and twenty blacks. This shows an increase of four hundred and fifty-two—about thirty eight per centum.

During the year ending the 1st of June there were twenty-seven deaths—eleven white adults and nine white infants; three adults and four colored infants.—*Beaufort Union Banner.*

Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad.—We learn that it is expected that the Western Division of this Road will be completed to Lincolnton by the 1st of January. It is now finished to the Catawba River, some 12 miles from Charlotte.

On the Eastern Division, by the 1st of October the Road will be completed to Lumberton, Robeson county, about 75 miles from Wilmington. As soon as the work is finished to Lumberton, the citizens of Robeson intend having a grand Barbecue and Ball.—*Char. Democrat.*

Steamer Line between New York and Morehead City.—The screw steamer, Victoria, will leave New York on the 1st October for Morehead City, and will clear from Morehead City on the 6th October for New York; and will continue to make three trips a month.

MISSOURI POLITICS.—A Breckinridge State Convention has nominated a thorough Breckinridge electoral ticket. There are just about enough Breckinridge men in the State to secure its electoral votes for Bell and Everett by a handsome majority.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1860.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 18, 1860.

Having made up my mind to return home by way of the Mountains, I am thus far towards carrying out that purpose. There is a railroad from Alexandria to Lynchburg, thence to Bristol, and thence to Knoxville, and further South and West. I stop here to-night with a view to taking that route to-morrow. Railroads are a daily marvel, though we are so accustomed to them that, as with the sun or the air, we seldom give a thought about the matter, but regard them in travelling as a matter of course. From New York to Washington city, by day-light, 240 miles between breakfast and tea, with scarcely any fatigue, and at a cost of only seven or eight dollars! Why the time saved is worth more than the whole cost, so that it is most true that one "can't afford to walk." And so, having thought over and been duly thankful for the speed and safety with which I have been transported, I bid my readers good night.

LIBERTY, VIRGINIA, Sept. 19, 1860.

And where is Liberty, at which I arrived at sun set to-day? Well, it is about 25 miles West of Lynchburg, the county town of Bedford county, and so far as I have had an opportunity to see, is a considerable town and pleasantly situated.

But to begin at the beginning of my day's journey. I left Washington at 6 A. M., parting with some of the companions of my past six weeks' trip. A little steamer took us to Alexandria, where the cars of the Orange and Alexandria railroad were in waiting. There were quite a number of passengers, who stowed themselves in four large cars. The roads, the locomotives and the cars are all of the first class, and I was not surprised to find that this shortest route commands a very large portion of the through travel. It is that which has cut off so much of the through travel from the Wilmington roads, which fortunately they have been able more than to supply by local travel and freight. I understand that the receipts of the Wilmington & Weldon road this year will be half a million of dollars, and that more than two-thirds of this large sum is derived from local travel and freights. This should serve to encourage the building of railroads everywhere, especially as it is known that when the road was projected and marvelous dividends of 35 per cent. a year anticipated by the Engineer, the local travel and freight were not even taken into the account. And there seemed good reason for overlooking them, for the country was poor, thinly settled, and poorly cultivated. Behold what a change the road itself has wrought! It has created trade, and justified travel, where there was neither trade nor travel.

The cars pass through a dilapidated portion of Alexandria, though there are some manufacturing establishments on the route. It is many years since I had been in that ancient town, but I know that a fair idea of it cannot be gained from the railroad. About 20 miles from Alexandria a considerable grade is ascended, when for many miles the road is laid upon the surface of elevated table land, and in a generally straight line. It cost very little to build that part of the road, but from Charlottesville to Lynchburg, about 60 miles, I am told it cost $53,000 per mile, or upwards of three millions of dollars. For many miles the country is not particularly interesting, either for its scenery, cultivation, or improvement. We did not pass a town or village for upwards of 60 miles. For nearly 100 miles there is but little corn and no tobacco planted, the crops being small grain. We saw scarcely any fruit or fruit trees, which is surprising. For fine peaches, 50 cents per dozen was asked and obtained. After we got into the "valley of Virginia," the scene was changed; the country was picturesque, highly cultivated, and the houses very good. It is the "Red Land" region of which Virginians are justly proud, and extends over about 60 miles of the 204 we traveled to-day. Here was plenty of tobacco, corn, (which does not look well,) wheat, herds of fine cattle, &c.

The approach to Charlottesville is very beautiful, almost mountainous. A heavy rain prevented my seeing more than a glimpse of Monticello, where Thomas Jefferson lived and died, or of the University of Virginia, which he founded. These were probably as much objects of his affection (if he had affection for any thing,) and of his pride, as any thing in his eminent career. The first we passed two miles before entering Charlottesville, the second a mile after passing it. I suppose that among the high hills which surround Monticello, I may have seen the one rendered famous by Mr. Jefferson's attempt to erect on its summit a wind-mill to saw lumber. He was fascinated with the idea of putting his mill where there would always be wind enough to keep it at work; and had nearly completed the edifice when his workman asked him how he proposed to get his logs up there to saw? "I never thought of that!" said he: "Stop the work." Monticello is now owned by Lieut. Levy, of the Navy. The University is now very flourishing, since it has gotten rid of the infidel Professors whom Mr. Jefferson took care to bring into it at first. Virginia and South Carolina will long feel the evil effects upon their moral tone of such men in their colleges; whilst North Carolina has been free from that pestilent evil.

At Lynchburg we were transported for a mile or two (a bridge being unfinished,) on the James River and Kanawha canal, a work on which the State and individuals have spent millions, with great profit to the community, though none in the way of dividends. A company in France has offered to purchase and finish it, and the offer will probably be accepted, as a vast outlay is yet required, and the State is already deeply enough involved. Its debt is not much short of thirty millions, I believe.

On our route to-day we passed the Manasssas Gap Railroad, the Warrenton railroad, the Virginia Central, and the South-side roads; making with those we traveled, seven railroads, and the Canal, in 204 miles. Altogether I have been much interested in the route to-day, and stop here to-night that I may have day-light for the still more picturesque mountain scenery of to-morrow, to Greenville, Tennessee, where I propose to stop and take the stage to the Warm Springs, Asheville, Morganton, &c.

Though rather sleepy, I feel inclined to write a chapter on names. What could have induced the naming of one of the stations at which we stopped to-day, "Brandy?" I saw a letter in New York last week dated "Youngwomanstown." Whence such an odd name? Is the population composed entirely or chiefly of young women? Or is it an advertisement to the world of bachelors that that class of women may be had there? We know why the swampy village of Warsaw in our State was so called after the Capital of Poland, viz; because when our Warsaw was first settled there happened to be a respectable gentleman there whose Christian name was Thaddeus, and somebody who had read Miss Porter's popular novel of "Thaddeus of Warsaw" christened the village after him. And we know too why Amos Kendall, with a keen wit, gave the name of "Hartshorn" to a new post office situated between "Pole-cat" and "Stinking Quarter," in Orange county in our State.

GREENVILLE, TENNESSEE, Sept. 20.

This morning opened with continued rains, but soon the sun appeared, the clouds and fog rose before his beams, and presented to our admiring gaze the "Peaks of Otter," which are among the most picturesque mountains in Virginia. They seemed near, but I had no means of knowing how near, probably 15 or 20 miles. One of them is, I believe, four or five thousand feet in height. They remained in sight, occasionally, for many miles after we left Liberty. The effect of the partial obscuration of the Peaks by clouds and fog, with the sun shining here and there above and below, was beautiful exceedingly. Patches of rich green, gilded by the sun, with a veil as white as snow above or below, or all around, and constantly varying in shape as the cars moved on, afforded pictures at which we could not gaze enough.

At Salem, we reached the Roanoke, and passed along its banks for perhaps 20 miles, crossing it repeatedly. It is here but the germ of the noble river which it becomes in North Carolina, is not larger than our Little Rockfish creek. Its water is of a deeper red color than below. The country we passed through from Liberty, for perhaps half of the 234 miles we have traveled today, is mountainous and very interesting. The road winds among the mountains, generally skirting some rapid stream, and frequently passing through tunnels. Many miles, altogether, I think, are cut through rock, and the jagged points seem ready to project into the cars, from which indeed they are distant but two or three inches, and some immense masses of rock project over the cars. It is evidently an unsafe road, for there is a constant apprehension, even along the route, of land slides, falling pieces of rock, &c. And that the apprehension was well founded was proved before the day was through, for at near mid-day we overtook the train from which we had descended at Liberty last evening. It came upon a succession of land slides during the night, through which a passage was effected of three miles in about ten or twelve hours, the unusually large crowd of passengers remaining all night and until dinner time without anything to eat except what some few had providently provided to lunch on. The rain poured down, and one of the cars leaked so badly as to keep the passengers wet. I made a fortunate escape in taking up at Liberty, having a comfortable night's sleep and good meals.

The road passes very near to a number of the noted mineral springs of Virginia, as the Alleghany, Montgomery White Sulphur, Red Sweet, &c.

The streams along the route are generally small. New River and the Holston are much the largest, and neither more than half as wide as the Cape Fear at Fayetteville. For most of the distance the waters were as red as the soil from their banks; but a sudden change brought us to streams as clear and transparent as glass.

At Abingdon we found a large crowd of men, who had assembled to hear Mr. Yancey of Alabama speak. The speaking was over, and we did not stop long enough to hear any thing about it. I presume he was invited there by the Prestons, some of whom reside at Abingdon in great splendor, the family owning the salt works near that place, which are leased to persons from Syracuse, N. Y., at half a million of dollars for ten years.

There are but few towns on the route, and no large one. Much of the country is rich and apparently well cultivated, and the farm houses are of a superior class, reminding me of Northern farm houses.

We got out of Virginia, into Tennessee, between Abingdon and Bristol, about 40 miles from this place. Most of these 40 miles we came since dark, the train being late; so that I cannot speak of Tennessee, except that the hotel here is by no means equal to that at Liberty.

I traveled about 375 miles in Virginia, and have been very pleasantly impressed with what I have seen.

WARM SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, N. C., Sept. 21.

I have enjoyed my ride to-day more than any one since I left home, notwithstanding it took more than eight hours to do 25 miles. The road is not so bad, indeed it is generally good, but livery stable horses are taught a very slow gait, so that fast young men cannot hurt them; and that quality of theirs was seconded in our case by a very cautious and quiet driver, who was not to be moved out of his accustomed pace by any persuasions of which I was master.

But the glorious mountain scenery atoned for all that, and I reached this famed watering place just before sun-set, without a particle of weariness. It is like a walk on Broadway: the thousand objects of interest divert the mind from all sense of fatigue, while the pure and invigorating and almost frosty atmosphere of to-day has braced the physical frame to the endurance of much more than a slow ride or a mountain walk. Broadway, however, is all art, which palls somewhat after repeated visits. This is all Nature—Nature in her grandeur, looming up to the skies, impressively teaching us to

"Look through Nature up to Nature's God."

I am a lowlander, unaccustomed to such scenes. Perhaps these too might pall, but I cannot realize it, though an old lady at whose house we dined expressed herself as decidedly tired of looking at the glorious mountains which rose from her very door, and might be seen on all sides of her. We are accustomed to speak of mountain scenery as tending to form poets out of those bred in its midst. But I fear there were no poets, however much of poetry, along the route I traveled to-day. The houses were generally very poor, and the country apparently unproductive; but in the valleys near by, and even on the mountains and mountain sides, I was told that there are fine farms.

I was fortunate in finding at Greenville a hack that had carried a party from Asheville, and was about to return. This I engaged, and thereby secured a trip through by day-light, instead of mostly by night in the stage. We accordingly left Greenville at 9 o'clock. The "Tennessee Mountains," as our driver called what I suppose are the Great Smokey Mountains, were in full view before us as we left the little town; and far beyond them rose the "Paint Mountains," as he designated what is probably part of the same range. As we progressed, getting in the midst of the range, mountains attracted the eye before, behind, or on either side. At the "Chunkey river," (as our driver called it) the view after crossing the bridge and partly ascending a high hill on this side, was very beautiful. But it was nothing to what followed. After 16 miles travel, we commenced the ascent of the "Paint Mountains," one mile, which I chose to walk, for at every step there was something before or behind worth a better look than I could get from within a carriage. The road is cut from the mountain side, winds around it, with the tops of the tallest trees far below on one side, and the almost perpendicular steep far above on the other. The Tennessee mountains, beautiful and grand, in the back ground. When we gained the highest point of the road, (not however the highest point of the Mountains,) I turned to take a last look at the Tennessee mountains. The next moment brought me within sight of a far more magnificent view than had yet greeted me, in the "Cherokee mountains," (again adopting our driver's designation, though doubting its correctness,) rising tier above tier, in a long chain of grandeur. They are in North Carolina, whilst we gazed at them from Tennessee.

The descent is three miles, and is like the ascent, except for the greater depth of the ravines below us, which looked frightful, dark and gloomy. Into some of them the sun can never penetrate, and probably the foot of man has never trod. A restless horse might plunge all down one of these dark abysses; but the horses are as shy of the edge of a precipice as their more reasoning masters. Near the base of this mountain, we found abundance of the laurel, ivy, hemlock, white pine, and other shrubs and trees unfamiliar to us of the low lands.

At length we reached Paint Rock, the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee; situated at the very base of the Mountain, and at the confluence of a small creek with the beautiful French Broad river. This Paint Rock is an object of great interest. It rises to the height of more than 100 feet, projecting over the road, and extending along it perhaps altogether two or three thousand feet. At the place where it and the French Broad break together upon the view, it is most imposing, magnificently grand, even awful. Across the creek is a somewhat similar pile of rock, quite as high, but not so extensive, apparently separated by some convulsion of nature from its twin mass across the creek. The name, "Paint Rock," is applied to the point at the abrupt turn of the road, and is derived from what is said to have been once far more than now, an appearance of a painted surface. At present it requires a lively imagination to realize any special appropriateness of the name.

After some time spent in admiring this huge and frowning mass of rock, sufficient to build a hundred cities, we took our course along the very margin of the French Broad, six miles to this place. The road is for almost the whole distance within a few feet of the river, with high mountains on either side. The river pours over its rocky bed in numerous falls of a few inches to a few feet, or glides along in placid beauty. Taken altogether, there are few parts of the world within my knowledge for which Nature has done so much, man so little.

During the hour of day-light left to us here, we rambled about this beautiful romantic spot. The buildings are all of brick, the main building about 200 feet long, 2 stories high, with numerous cottages, the whole said to be sufficient to accommodate 300 persons—a statement which I must be permitted to doubt. I admit that it may *contain* 300 persons, but as for *accommodating* them, that is another affair. The room into which I am placed is about 10 feet by 20, with 3 beds. It has besides a fire place (very necessary this cold night,) three split bottom chairs, a pine table which serves as a wash-stand, a looking glass exactly six inches by eight, and no carpet, but a great opening over the door through which (the opening, not the door,) four men could squeeze at once, and a strong current of cold air does most continually, though a waiter, at my request, is now engaged in nailing up a piece of cotton cloth to stop up the hole. I have a great love for our good old State, but I do wish that her hotels would offer the same comforts, or something like the same, as those at Saratoga. The supper and attention of servants were very good.

I went into the bath-house, though not as yet into the bath. It is divided into two apartments, side by side, one for ladies, the other for gentlemen, about 12 by 15 feet each. The water, perfectly transparent, bubbles up in these, and runs off through apertures in the wall towards the river, which is but 100 feet distant. The temperature of the water is 102 degrees. On entering the building one is at once sensible of a very warm steam, sufficient, I think, to produce a sensible vapor bath in warm or mild weather, without immersion. The water continues to emit this steam and to retain considerable heat, for some distance after passing from the bath into the open air, probably until it reaches the river. I am not sure that I shall venture to take a bath so early of a frosty morning, as I shall have to leave here to-morrow, in order to reach Asheville before night, where I wish to spend Sunday.

I find nobody here that I ever saw before, though some were here very recently whom I would have been delighted to meet. There are not more than 25 or 30 persons left, of whom half are children, and two-thirds of the remainder ladies.

We were struck with the apparent idle habits of people along the road to-day. Nobody was at work. Men and women, white and black, were standing about as if having nothing to do. Probably this results from the matured condition of the crops; but all through Virginia, people were ploughing their lands for a new crop of small grain. Our driver said that "people don't half work here: It is easy to raise enough to subsist on, and that's all they care for."

I think there must be a philosopher of Mr. Jefferson's type just over in Tennessee. While descending the Paint Mountain, I noticed far down below our road, in a narrow valley through which the above-mentioned creek winds its way, a saw-mill! Now, unlike Mr. Jefferson's mountain wind mill, it is very easy to see how the logs can be got *down* there; but how any one can hope to get the sawed lumber *up*, is a mystery equal to that which finally puzzled Mr. Jefferson, and balked his enterprise. Indeed, there did not seem to be any customers for lumber in that neighborhood, so far as we could see.

THE SALISBURY MASS MEETING.—It is time that our friends in this section were making arrangements to send large delegations to the great meeting at Salisbury on the 11th and 12th of October. Our friends in Rowan, the Watchman says, are busily engaged in making the necessary preparations for that grand occasion, and will do all they can to make the meeting a great success, and to render comfortable those who may attend.

While the Rowan Union men are thus preparing for the physical comforts of their guests, the State Executive Committee are busy providing speakers to entertain them. They have invited, among others, from abroad:—

Hon. JNO. J. CRITTENDEN,	Hon. G. A. HENRY,
Hon. JERE. CLEMENS,	Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS,
Hon. WM. C RIVES,	Hon. ANTHONY KENNEDY,
Hon. GEO. W. SUMMERS,	Hon. T. A. R. NELSON,
Hon. W. L. GOGGIN,	Hon. HORACE MAYNARD,
Hon. A. H. H. STUART,	Hon. ROBT. HATTON.
Hon. A. R. BOTELER,	

And, among others, from our own State:—

Hon. GEO. E. BADGER,	Hon. R. S. DONNELL,
Hon. W. A. GRAHAM,	Hon. R. B. GILLIAM,
Hon. W. N. H. SMITH,	Hon. ALFRED DOCKERY,
Hon. E. G. READE,	JOHN POOL, Esq.,
Hon. J. M. MORHEAD,	GEORGE DAVIS, Esq.,
Hon. Z. B. VANCE,	Dr. R. K. SPEED.

We are also authorized to state that those attending the meeting will be passed over the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad both ways for one fare. The same arrangement will doubtless be made with the other Roads in the State, but as yet they have not been heard from.

THE CANVASS.—We hear that at Lumberton on Monday Messrs. Dockery, Norment and Winslow made political speeches for Bell, Douglas, and Breckinridge, respectively. Last evening Mr. Dockery spoke at Rockfish in this county. To-day he is here on his way to Harnett, where he speaks to-morrow.

The Robeson Whigs had a rousing meeting on Monday night, and heard excellent speeches from several gentlemen.

THE CANVASS AT THE WEST.—Besides the numerous appointments for Mass Meetings of the Constitutional Union men published in this and preceding issues of the Observer, we see that Hon. Z. B. Vance is earnestly canvassing the Mountain District with good results for the glorious cause. And by yesterday's Salisbury Watchman, we see that Hon. J. M. Leach was to begin a thorough canvass of his District on Tuesday last at Davie Court.

FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—We had the pleasure of stating in our last that the Washington Dispatch had declared for Bell and Everett. To-day we are pleased to be able to chronicle another change to the same good cause. The Franklin N. C. Observer, hitherto neutral, comes to us with its name changed to "Western Carolinian," and strongly advocating the election of Bell and Everett.

OFFICE-HOLDING.—The Breckinridgers are very busy making inquiries whether Union men at the South will hold office under Lincoln? A contemporary questions them in turn: will the present office-holders resign if Lincoln be elected?

Mr. Jefferson answered that question some years since in regard to his Democratic office-holders: "few die and *none* resign." They have not changed for the better since Mr. Jefferson's day. There will be no trouble to find office-holders. They are already found.

FUSION IN NEW YORK.—The Committee appointed by the great Union meeting in New York has arranged the electoral ticket, and it now waits the ratification of the two wings of the Democracy. The ticket is composed of 18 Douglas, 10 Bell, and 7 Breckinridge Electors. The Express is delighted with the result, and the Journal of Commerce is very well satisfied. We think the ticket will satisfy the voters, and that New York is now safe against the Black Republicans.

PARTY STRENGTH AT THE NORTH.—The Wilmington Journal declares that the contest is between Breckinridge and Lincoln. It appears to rely upon Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the electoral votes to defeat Lincoln and elect Breckinridge; and speaks of the Douglas and Bell parties as "little outside parties," "little side-shows," &c. &c. There is scarcely a possibility that either of these States, even with a union of all parties against the Republicans, will vote against Lincoln. That however is a matter of opinion. There are some matters of fact, though, which prove the Journal as wrong in its facts as we think it in its fancies. In New Jersey a fusion has been agreed upon which, if it succeeds, will give Mr. Breckinridge just *two* electoral votes! The "little side-show" Bell party will have three. In Pennsylvania no fusion has yet been accomplished, but the basis upon which the Breckinridge party *desire* to fuse there is an exactly equal distribution of the twenty-seven electoral votes between itself and the two "little side-shows." The movement has not yet succeeded because one of the "little side-shows" (the Democratic party) thinks that the big Breckinridge show is entitled to about *one* instead of the *nine* electors claimed.

ROBESON SUPERIOR COURT.—Hardy Barnes was yesterday arraigned for the murder of Mrs. Rhodes, but the case was removed to this County for trial.

SPEAKING.

Messrs Fox, Breckinridge Elector, Bynum, Constitutional Union Elector, and Myers, Douglas Elector, for the 7th Congressional District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Monroe,	Tuesday, October		2
Wadesboro,	"	"	9
Concord,	"	"	16
Newton,	Thursday,	"	18
Salisbury,	Saturday,	"	20
Charlotte,	Tuesday,	"	23
Lincolnton,	Saturday,	"	27
Dallas,	Monday,	"	29

Mass Meetings.—We have been directed to give notice, that Mass Meetings of the Constitutional Union party, will be held at the following times and places, to wit:

At Statesville, the 16th of October.
At Taylorsville, the 17th "
At Wilkesboro', the 18th "
At Jefferson, the 20th "

Distinguished orators of this and other States are expected to attend all these meetings. The Union loving people of all parties are earnestly requested to attend.—*Sal. Watchman.*

Another Appalling Calamity.—At Pittsburg, one of the most appalling calamities that ever occurred took place on Monday. The boiler in the marble works of W. W. Wallace exploded, killing several men and wounding a number of others.

The boiler passed through the building, reducing the back part of it to a heap of ruins. It then struck the front part of a clothing store, in Liberty-street, killing the proprietor, who was standing at the door. His head was taken nearly off. The boiler then passed through the rear wall of Burker's, and into Swarts' lager-bier hall, which it nearly demolished. A man who was in the saloon, was killed. The boiler finally landed in the Presbyterian graveyard, at the back of the lager-bier hall, having passed through four walls.

The number of men engaged in the marble works was 100. It is supposed that from ten to twelve are killed.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Friday the 21st inst., Mr. WILLIAM OLIVER CAMPBELL, son of James S. and E. F. Campbell, aged 21 years and 1 month.

At his residence, near the Robeson Institute, Sept. 10th, Mr. JOHN EVANS, in the 62nd year of his age.

He leaves a wife and four children to mourn their loss, with a large circle of friends. He had been a member of the Presbyterian church for several years.

Freight Received per Western Rail Road.

Monday, Sept. 24.—30 bbls. Spts. Turpentine, 99 bbls. Rosin, 40 bushels wheat, for T S Lutterloh, G W Williams & Co, J A Worth, R McDaniel.

Wednesday, Sept. 26.—16 Tons Coal, 38 bbls. Spts. Turpentine, 109 bbls. Rosin, 13 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 35 bbls. Flour, 19½ Cords Wood, for G W Williams & Co, C T Haigh & Sons, A A McKethan, D Anderson, Jos C Hooker, J A Worth, T S Lutterloh, T Waddill, H McDonald.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1860.

MR. EVERETT THIRTY YEARS AGO.

From the National Intelligencer.

There is a peculiar fitness in the candidates of the Union party to stand before the people as the exponents of the platform of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. From the commencement of their public career, throughout all their service in the councils of the nation, and in every public and private capacity, they have both been distinguished for their strong devotion to the union of the States, their unwavering maintenance of the Constitution of the country, and their rigid requirement that the laws should be justly enforced. Upon the vexed and vexatious slavery question they have occupied precisely this position and no other. They have carefully avoided the extreme prejudices and opinions prevailing in their respective sections of the country, and have preserved an inviolable nationality.

Mr. Bell, representing in Congress and in the United States Senate a Southern constituency, has never faltered in his defence of the rights of the people of the Southern States from any assault, and his record presents no single point of objection to the national-minded men of the South. His past career is to them a sufficient guarantee that in his hands and under his administration of public affairs their rights, their interests, their honor will be safe and well protected. But, while he is firm in the defence of State rights, his course has been guided so truly and undeviatingly by the provisions and compromises of the Constitution, that his eminent justice and nationality and patriotism has endeared him more than any other Southern statesman to the conservative, Union-loving, Constitution-abiding citizens of the North, and they have for him a respect and admiration that defy the calumnies and assaults of any opponents.

Side by side with John Bell in the maintenance of the Union, the Constitution, and the equal rights of the States, stands Edward Everett. Upon the slavery question no Northern man occupies a more national position, or is more acceptable to the people of the South. Again and again, in reference to this subject, he has expressed his determination to abide, in good faith, by the compromises of the Constitution. Upon all necessary occasions he has boldly advocated the prompt and faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, and sternly opposed the agitation of the slavery question. In reference to attempts to excite servile insurrection in the Southern States, no orator has ever spoken more eloquently or in terms of more decided reprobation. To use his own bold and manly language, he does not think, as far too many Northern people do, that it is *"immoral and irreligious to join in putting down a servile insurrection at the South."* "There is no cause," he bravely and patriotically proclaims, "in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack to my back and put a musket on my shoulder than that."

A correspondent of a Southern contemporary recently called attention to a speech made by Mr. Everett during the earlier part of his service in Congress, when, with prophetic vision, he foresaw the deplorable consequences of Abolition agitation, and eloquently defended the compromises of the Constitution. In that speech Mr. Everett said:

"If there are any members in this House of that class of politicians to whom the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Saunders) alluded, as having the disposition though not the power, to disturb the compromise contained in the Constitution on this point, (the three-fifths representative principle,) I am not of the number. Neither am I one of those citizens of the North to whom another honorable member lately referred, in a publication to which his name was subscribed, who would think it immoral and irreligious to join in putting down a servile insurrection at the South. I am no soldier, sir; my habits and education are unmilitary; but there is no cause in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack to my back, and put a musket on my shoulder, than that. I would cede the whole continent to any one who would take it—to England, to France, to Spain—I would see it sunk to the bottom of the ocean before I would see any part of this fine America converted into a continental Hayti, by that awful process of bloodshed and desolation by which alone such a catastrophe could be brought on. The great relation to servitude in some form or other, with greater or less departures from the theoretic equality of man, is inseparable from our nation. I know of no other way by which the form of this servitude shall be fixed but by political institution. Domestic slavery, though I confess not that form of servitude which seems to be the most beneficial to the master—certainly that which is most beneficial to the slave—is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation.

"I cannot admit that religion has but one voice to the slave, and that this voice is, 'Rise against your master.' No, sir; the New Testament says, 'slaves, obey your master;' and though I know full well, that in the benignant operation of Christianity, which gathered master and slave around the same communion table, this unfortunate institution disappeared in Europe, yet I cannot admit that while it subsists, and where it subsists, its duties are not presupposed and sanctioned by religion. And though I certainly am not called upon to meet the charges brought against this institution, yet truth obliges me to say a word more on the subject.

"I know the condition of working classes in other countries; I am intimately acquainted with it in some other countries: and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the slaves in this country are better clothed and fed and less hardly worked than the peasantry of some of the most prosperous States of the continent of Europe. To consider the checks on population, read Malthus. What keeps population down? Poverty, want, starvation, disease, and all the ills of life; it is these that check population all over the world. Now, the slave population in the United States increase faster than the white, masters included.

"What is the inference as to the physical condition of the two classes of society? These are opinions I have long entertained, and long since publicly professed on this subject, and which I here repeat in answer to the intimation to which I have already alluded. But, sir, when slavery comes to enter into the Constitution as a political element—when it comes to affect the distribution of power among the States of the Union, that is a matter of agreement. If I make an agreement on this subject, I will adhere to it like a man; but I will protest against any inference being made from it of the kind which was made by the honorable mover of these resolutions."

These noble and patriotic sentiments of Mr. Everett will be appreciated. They will sound gratefully in the ears of the conservative men North and South. They are in marked contrast with the expressions of anti-slavery zealots, and indeed are quite different in tone from any of the expressions of Northern sentiment that have been uttered recently by prominent men of any party in that section. This speech of Edward Everett, containing the boldest, manliest, and most just vindication of the South ever uttered by a Northern man upon the floor of Congress, will carry conviction to the hearts of Southern men that its author will be guided only by sound, and safe, and conservative, and patriotic principles in the performance of every public duty. The Union men—conservative men of all parties in the South and in the North—may be proud to give their support to candidates who present a record of such proud nationality as John Bell and Edward Everett.

Our Glorious Cause.—Every day brings additional cheering intelligence of revolution going on throughout the country in favor of Bell and Everett. They are recognized as the only available national candidates in the field. Our friends in the North call on us to crush out the sectional and fanatical disunion party in the South, while they overthrow the fanatics and traitors of their own section.

The Philadelphia City Journal asks "where is the Democratic key?" We don't think there is any. Certainly the Democracy since the Baltimore Convention have displayed nothing but a *large bolt.—Prentice.*

THE OBJECT OF YANCEY'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.

The Hon Wm. L. Yancey leaves the South now with the avowed intention of spending most of the period between the present time and the Presidential election in the Northern States. It is his design to make political speeches in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and probably Ohio.

As the Louisville Journal says, everybody can see at once the whole purpose of this plan of operations on the part of the acknowledged head of the Breckinridge party. Of course, nobody dreams of the possibility of any Northern State's going for Breckinridge. Mr. Yancey himself has no more idea of the happening of such a thing than he has of the falling of the sky. He is a shrewd man and can calculate causes and effects as well as any of us. Unquestionably he has an important object in going to toil in the North at such a time as this when his friends need him so sorely in the South, and that object isn't to carry for Breckinridge any State where he is going. Of course his object is to create and rally as great a Breckinridge strength in the Northern States as possible, to divide and cut up the Opposition party as much as he can by the advocacy of a ticket that he knows has no conceivable chance there, for the sole, the exclusive, in fact the undisguised purpose of bringing about that result upon the occurrence of which he and his friends believe they can dissolve the Union—the election of Black Republicans to the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

This is the whole meaning of Wm. L. Yancey's Northern electioneering tour. He goes to strengthen the hands of the Breckinridge factionists lest they falter and let their States vote against Lincoln and Hamlin. He has not half the talents of Wm. H. Seward, but aided by the advantages of his similar position, he can do more and means to do more and will do more to promote the election of Lincoln and Hamlin than half a dozen Wm. H. Sewards could do. Probably there is not a single Northern State in which there if not a majority in opposition to the Black Republican ticket. The great efforts of the patriots of that section is to combine the whole opposition and thus to defeat Black Republicanism, and now the chief leader of Southern Disunionism, fearful of success of that effort, goes to withstand and to crush it. He goes to do this with the approbation of all the other Southern Disunion leaders, not one of whom, if questioned, would deny that the end of the movement is to get Lincoln elected and the Union destroyed.

While such things are in progress before the eyes of all the nation, it is truly difficult to understand how any man, who means to be a good citizen, who is mindful of his allegiance to his country, can longer get his own consent to act with the Breckinridge party. Would to heaven John C. Breckinridge himself, roused by what is passing before him to a deep and overmastering sense of what he owes to himself, to his country, and to his race, would rend asunder the political manacles by which he has let his strong limbs be fettered, repudiate the party that is using him for the accomplishment of its horrid purposes, and save the nation that has delighted to honor him from the fearful perils that encompass it.

Douglas Ticket in the Field.—Breckinridge's last hope of Florida is gone. Messrs. Peden, Culpepper and Jones, are announced as Electors for the "Little Giant" in this State. Gen. Peden has opened the canvass in good earnest in the East. "Alas! poor Yorick." Breck's friends have doted on little Florida, but now she slips from his grasp. The tables are turned. It's the Giant killing Jack—no longer "Jack the Giant killer." The Douglas men of the State, so long bullied and brow-beaten by the Yancey-Breckinridge men, have at last asserted their independence, and the ides of November will show many a voter for the Popular Sovereign. This ticket gives the State to Bell without a doubt. "So much for Buckingham!"

Florida Sentinel.

Still They Come.—The Nashville Patriot says it has received a visit from John A. Vandyck, Esq., a prominent merchant of Paris, Tennessee, who brings cheering news from that region. Mr. Vandyck is himself a life long Democrat, having voted that ticket and no other for eighteen years, and in the last election he was a Democratic candidate for the Legislature. He is now for Bell and Everett upon the Union question, and says that there are hundreds of old Democrats in his county who are for the Union and against the Yancey disunion schemes, and who will vote for Bell and Everett. The good work is progressing gloriously.

A Grand Demonstration in Philadelphia.—All the newspapers of Philadelphia admit that the grand Bell and Everett demonstration and torchlight procession in that city on Tuesday night was the most magnificent affair of the kind since the great campaign of '40. The torches and transparencies were numberless; the number of participants immense, and the enthusiasm unbounded.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

51 TONS PRIME COAL, for sale by
J. A. WORTH.
Sept. 25. 56-t1J

LIME.

100 CASKS UNSLAKED in prime order, for sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Sept. 13, 1860. 52itf

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RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C. Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address
J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.
June 6, 1860. 24-itf

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in another column.
Feb'y 2, 1860 89-1Y

BELL AND EVERETT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Campaign in North Carolina is progressing finely, and the spirit of 1840 is fast reviving. The great State Mass Meeting which is to come off on the 11th and 12th of October, is hailed, as we see from our exchanges, with the greatest enthusiasm throughout the state, and from the signs of the times, we feel well assured that from ten to twenty thousand Union men, good and true, will at that time be assembled in council at Salisbury.

On the 13th, the Whigs of Forsyth will assemble in Mass Meeting, and they cordially invite the Union men of the State to meet with them on that occasion. The Forsyth Whigs are good and true. Whatever they undertake, they do it with their whole souls. We have no doubt that on the 13th there will be assembled at Winston, several thousands of as pure and patriotic men as ever met in council for the good of the Nation.

The Hon. J. M. Leach is also at work in the 6th district, and has a series of appointments at which he will address his fellow-citizens.

And in this connection, it affords us great pleasure to state that our sub-electors in Guilford are faithfully at work, and it is truly wonderful to see what large crowds can be got up at this busy season of the year. We are glad to see that the ladies of Guilford go out to these meetings, and by their presence and smiles, encourage the good work. Old Guilford—mark the prediction—will, on the 6th of November, poll for Bell and Everett 2500 votes, for Douglas 250, Breckinridge 200. The work is going on bravely in Guilford. In a short time, there will be some twenty Clubs in the County—and the effect of it will be, that the 400 Whigs in Guilford who have not been in the habit of voting for several years past, will give one more blow at Democracy, and make one more strike for their country. Will the Whig papers in the State, please set Guilford down for 2500 votes for Bell. The pegs are set, and they will not be moved, except, perhaps, to carry them a little nearer on to 3000.

Greensboro' Patriot.

The Approaching State Fair.—We visited the Fair grounds, on Wednesday last, to observe the preparations for the approaching State Fair.

A new building has been erected between Floral and Farmer's Halls, for the exhibition of fruits, condiments, &c. This building is 20 by 60 feet, and will afford ample room for exhibiters and visiters in this department. It will also leave more space in Floral Hall, which has been heretofore too much crowded with articles and visiters Floral Hall will also be so arranged as to render it more convenient to exhibiters, and more comfortable to visitres.

A new building is also to be erected near the entrance to the grounds, for the accommodation of the President and Executive Committee of the Society. This building is much needed. It will constitute the "head-quarters" of the Committee, where they will receive delegates from other Societies, and where some of them will always be found to respond to the questions and complaints (if any of the latter) of exhibiters and others.

The track is already in excellent order, and those who may hring fast horses to the Fair, as well as those who take an interest in the performances of that noble animal, may expect excellent sport.

Eligible grounds for camping may be occupied near the Fair grounds. We trust, however, that our citizens will make arrangements to entertain as many visiters as possible.

We understand that the Salisbury Brass Band has been engaged for the occasion. This band enjoys a high reputation for its superior music, as well as for the gentlemanly bearing of its members.

The Fair will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of October. We hope to see a large exhibition of stock, machinery, productions of the soil, and of articles of all kinds, with thousands of visiters.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Military Convention.—The Military Convention which assembled in Goldsboro' some time since, adjourned to meet again in Salisbury on the second Wednesday of November next. A committee of two from each Congressional District was appointed to report a new Military Code for the volunteers of the State, which report is to be made at the meeting in Salisbury.

Let our military interest themselves in the matter. We have many very fine companies in the State, and they ought to be fostered and encouraged. Let them meet and consult, determine upon what they want, and we have no doubt the next Legislature will grant their requests.

Raleigh Standard.

Asheboro' Court.—Superior Court is in session at Asheboro' this week, Judge R. M. Saunders presiding.

Rev. Daniel Worth was called, and not answering, was called out and judgment entered against his sureties, who will have to pay the bonds without reduction.—*High Point Reporter.*

North Carolina Eastern Central Fair.—The first Annual Exhibition of this Society will take place in Goldsboro', beginning on the 23d day of October, and continuing four days.

The buildings are spacious, the grounds equal, if not superior, to those of any Fair in the State, and every effort has been used to make the enterprise a complete success.

Census of Washington County.—We are indebted to our correspondent at Plymouth for the following census returns for 1860.

White Population,	3,595
Slave do	2,762
Free Negro do	297
Total	6,654
No. of Farms	345
Value of Real Estate	1,106,114
Do of Personal do	2,568,966
Total value of property,	3,675,080

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE BY
S. J. HINSDALE, Ag't.
Sept. 13. 52-itf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.
The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT.
For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."
June 6. 24-itf

LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 26, 1860.

The Anglo Saxon, with European dates to the 14th, arrived to-day.

Italian Affairs.—Belief prevails that there will be no general war, but that some new Villa Franca arrangement will transpire during the autumn.

The London Times says that Victor Emanuel and his friends find a formidable competitor in Garibaldi, whose successes seem to be sufficient to overcome any resistance that the States of the Church may offer.

It is asserted that without waiting for any reply from Rome, 15,000 Sardinian troops entered Rome on the 11th, and on the 12th, 25,000 more.

Several Powers have protested against the entry of Sardinia into the States of the Church as an attack upon international rights. Russia and Prussia protested in the strongest terms, but would take no other steps. Count Cavour has issued a note explaining the new attitude of Sardinia. It was asserted that the French army at Rome was to be increased. The Emperor used every exertion to prevent the invasion of the States of the Church. The relations between France and Piedmont are in consequence very critical.

China.—Trouble is expected at Canton, should the allies meet with a reverse in the north. The Rebels have taken the city of Chow Kiang, five miles from Shanghai.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—Cotton, sales for the week 116,000 bales. The market on Friday closed steady at an advice of ⅛ @ ¼ on the week. Stock in port 995,000 bales, including 785,000 American. Orleans middling 6⅞d. Uplands middling 6½d. Weather fine. Flour dull. Wheat firm at full prices. Corn firm. Provisions quiet.

The European Crisis.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger states that private letters, by the Adriatic, from influential commercial and financial sources in London and Liverpool, speak of the growing impression, there, that the revolutionary movement in Italy is to culminate in a general war on the continent, and that, too, before the end of the year. Stress is laid upon the ugly fact that the Garibaldi movement is now too powerful for Garibaldi himself to control, and that nothing but French intervention can prevent it from serving the Pope, as it has already served the King of Naples, within sixty days of date. That intervention will be resisted by Sardinia, and, if Sardinia is attacked, England, Prussia, and Austria are understood to be agreed upon coming to her assistance.

In view of the threatening aspect of things as thus exhibited, capitalists and business men are beginning to show extra caution as to enterprises that have reference to the future. The feeling is, that something momentous is going to happen, and until the fate of the Pope is settled one way or another, it would be difficult to get rid of that feeling.

Walker and Rudler Alive, Secure and Free.—The schooner Taylor, from Stella, on the 13th, brings the unexpected news that Gen. Walker was still safe and sound and would reach the United States by the next arrival. Walker and Rudler would have been released at first had they claimed American citizenship or British protection. The British commander declared that they should not be shot, and thus they were saved.

Walker Shot.—NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28th.—Later dates from Havana say, that a British Steamer at that port reports that Gen. Wm. Walker was shot on the 12th, and that Col. Rudler was still a prisoner.

Capture of Slavers.—A brig with no name, supposed to be the Storm King, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday, under the charge of Lieutenant Hughes, U. S. N. It was captured by the U. S. steamer San Jacinto, on the 8th of August, 200 miles off Congo river, with 619 slaves on board. They were landed at Monrovia. The prize ship Erie, captured by the U. S. steamer Mohican, on the 8th of August, with over 800 slaves, had arrived at Monrovia.

Spain and Mexico.—The information received from Havana via New Orleans leaves little doubt that Spain meditates a war upon Mexico. An expedition of 20,000 men is said to be fitting out, destined for Mexico; and the fact that the Governor-General of Cuba, on the 14th inst., caused to be published offlcially the law of the last Cortes ordering the enlistment of 25,000 new recruits for the Spanish army, gives additional plausibility to this statement.

Among the deaths caused by the explosion of a building during the fire at New Orleans on the night of Friday the 21st inst., we find that of John Wingate, a native of Wilmington, N. C., aged 18 years.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED

French Yoke Shirts.

SENT by mail routes (freight pre-paid by us,) to any part of the State, upon the receipt by mail of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit: for $14, $18, $24 and $32. 1st. Neck, A. the distance around it; 2d. Yoke, B to B.; 3d. Sleeve, C. to C.; 4th. Breast, D. to D.; distance around the body, under the arm-pits; 5th. Length of Shirt, E. to E.

The above new and excellent Shirts are made of the Genuine Brand of Richardson's Linen and best Sea Island Cotton, and will be sold at a small advance on New York cost, by HUSKE & ANDERSON,
Nos. 46 and 48, Hay St., West End Fay. Hotel.
Sept. 27. 56tf

"GET THE BEST."

THOMSON'S CELEBRATED

SKIRTS.

Novelties for Autumn, 1860.

THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE.
" CONSTITUTION.
" SOUTHERN QUEEN.
" FAIRY.
" PARISIAN TRAIN.
" ZEPHYR.

Remodeled from the latest Parisian designs. Manufactured solely by us from Thomson's Patent Improved Corrugated Springs and Inimitable Wedge Slide. Every Skirt stamped with our name and trade mark, the Crown. For sale everywhere.

The best is the Cheapest.

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.
336 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 17, 1860. 47-*11tipd

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ASHEVILLE, Sept. 22, 1860.

Another day of enjoyment! Another day among the sublime and beautiful of Nature's works! My ride from the Warm Springs, 35 miles, has been different from that of yesterday, but even more abounding in attractiveness. 32 miles of the 35 were on the very margin of the French Broad river, where, only, a passable road could be made without diverging far into the hills and mountains, and where a very good turnpike, the celebrated Buncombe Turnpike, has been located. Following the left bank of the river, it is quite level, and some of it, especially near Asheville, as beautiful a road as I ever traveled on. The river is a series of rapids, the falls being hundreds in number, though none more than a few feet in height. It is now spread out to the width of several hundred feet, gently rippling over its rocky bed, and anon compressed into a narrow space, plunging over and among high projecting masses of rock. Then for a short space a deep, and quiet pool, only to be followed by other falls, in endless variety. I am told that the river falls 825 feet between this place and the Paint Rock, an average of about 20 feet to each of the 42 miles. The Cape Fear averages only about one foot to the mile, I believe. The reader can imagine the effect of such a fall over such a bed. But I am told, and can readily understand, that it is infinitely more imposing when there is something of a fresh in the river, which is now low. But even in its present state, I could only take my eyes off it to look upon the grand perpendicular masses of rock which come down almost to the water's edge on either side. These heights reminded me often and forcibly of the highlands of the Hudson. The scene lacks the elegant improvements of that noble stream, but in all else it is vastly more interesting. It is grand and wild. Immense masses of rock rise up and sometimes overhang the road, seeming as if they required but a touch to precipitate them upon the traveler below. Yet there they have rested for centuries, and will probably repose as quietly for centuries to come. Some of them on the opposite side of the river are, I hope, destined soon to be cast into the river, for on that side the Engineers have located the Greenville and French Broad railroad. I rejoice to hope that this will soon be built, for I wish this magnificent country to be made accessible to the seeker of health or pleasure. When the road from Morganton to this place, now in progress, and that to the Warm Springs, the Paint Rock, and the East Tennessee and Virginia road, shall all be completed, as I think they will be in four or five years, thousands will flock here from our own and other States in search of both those great desiderata.

Of course, in such a land-locked region, there are but small signs of improvement. Indeed there are but few spots where a house can be placed, or a little patch of land cultivated. But at one point where the solid rock extended to the very water, and no road could be made through it but at too great expense, the turnpike makes a detour of a mile and a half into the interior, to get around this obstruction, and there we found a very different scene—broad and cultivated fields and good houses neatly painted. These show what the country is at a little distance from the river. We afterwards, near this place, passed through the fine farm of Nicholas W. Woodfin, Esq., who has produced more corn to the acre, 149 bushels, than I ever heard of by any one else in the State.

It was almost dark when we reached here, so that we have seen scarcely any thing of this place, so famed for its beauty.

I must not forget to say that we came through Marshall, the seat of justice of Madison county, where 25 or 30 persons were collected to hear a political discussion between Messrs. Merimon, Whig, and Erwin and Coleman, Democrats; but I think the discussion did not come off, Mr. Merrimon being unable to get there from his Court, and the attendance being small. Marshall is a very small town, immediately on the river, with the usual highlands in its rear.

I am surprised that some more appropriate name has not been given to the beautiful river along whose banks I have traveled to-day—"French Broad," that is French's Broad river, after an early explorer. The Indians, always significant in their names, called it Tockyeste, signifying the Little Racer. Quere: Could these sons of the forest, who gave the name, have been aware of the existence of Niagara, the Great Racer? It might well be called Roaring Water, for its distant roar lulled me to rest last night, and to-day I have scarcely been out of reach of the sound of its ever recurring falls. If I were a poet, and not merely a plain matter of fact man, I would tune my sweetest lay in commemoration of the beautiful and sublime pictures presented by the unrivalled pencil of Nature for man's delight—

On the banks of the Roaring Water.

I will not omit to add, that there are many points in the river which brought forcibly to mind the Rapids above the Falls of Niagara. The French Broad rapids are not so wide nor altogether so awful, but there is still a very considerable resemblance, and must be much more in high water. And then *our* rapids extend for 30 or 40 miles, whilst those of Niagara are but a mile or two in length.

I took advantage of the slow climbing of a hill about midway between the Warm Springs and this place, to get out of the carriage for a walk. Soon I met the stage from Asheville, and to my astonishment found in it a townsman, and to my still greater astonishment found him asleep! Yes, asleep in the midst of such scenes! I will not tell his name, but will the rather mention as an excuse for him that he had just taken his dinner at Alexander's, which has the reputation of being a capital feeding house; and I think it must be, for when we got there an hour afterwards there was not a particle of cooked meat or bread to be had—my friend and other travelers had devoured it all—and so we had to come on dinnerless to Asheville.

ASHEVILLE, Sept. 24, 1860.

I have been delighted with my quarters at the Eagle Hotel here. It is quite a large establishment, but the Proprietor tells me is not near large enough for the travel. He is as well calculated for his business as any one I ever saw, attentive, polite, kind and cordial. His rooms are very neat, and table excellent. Stopping for weeks past with landlords who cared as little for me as I possibly could for them, it was truly grateful to meet with a cordial greeting in my own State from Mr. Blair. Here I found papers and letters, of which I had been deprived for some days—a sore deprivation to one who makes his daily food of them. And here I found several acquaintances, including the Rev. Mr. Buxton, the Hon. Mr. Vance, A. S. Merrimon, the leading lawyer here, H. E. Colton, ex-editor, &c. N. W. Woodfin, Esq. so well and favorably known as farmer, legislator and lawyer, resides here, but is at present at the North on business. It is Mr. Clingman's place of residence, also, but he has gone to Georgia. Yesterday was a day of rest, after a busy week, and I enjoyed it exceedingly; heard Mr. Buxton preach to a small congregation in his very neat little Gothic church. There are three other churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist.

My room overlooks the mountains, the highest peak of which is called Mount Pisgah. A walk through one or two of the streets yesterday showed several handsome dwellings and many fine lots. This morning I take a carriage to the Hickory Nut Gap of the Blue Ridge, hoping to return here to-night.

ASHEVILLE, Sept. 24—night.

I have had another great day among the mountains. And though I have traveled 44 miles since 7 o'clock this morning, and only finished my supper at 9 o'clock to-night, I cannot sleep without recording for the [illegible] ver a feeble account of the feelings inspired by the grandeur of the scenes through which I have passed, the more especially as, if not done to-night, I [illegible] tell when I shall find an hour for the purpose.

We took one of the numerous hacks to be had [illegible] Mr. Dickinson, the courteous proprietor of the [illegible] whose head quarters are at the Eagle Hotel, and [illegible] ing invited our friend Henry E. Colton, Esq. to join [illegible] (to whose researches and publications on this "[illegible] tain Scenery," I doubt not, much of the great [illegible] creased travel from the lowlands is owing), we [illegible] after an early breakfast. If I could have spared [illegible] time I would have devoted two days to this trip [illegible] would advise those who contemplate it to do so, as [illegible] is enough to see, and it is rather fatiguing [illegible] return the same day. There are two excellent [illegible] at which the night may be spent, Harris's, 22 miles [illegible] here, at the farthest point to which the curious [illegible] need go, and Sherrill's, 14 miles from this place, [illegible] is famed for its good eating, and its find mountain [illegible]

Our route on the Rutherfordton road lay [illegible] among and in view of mountains, but with an occa[illegible] al field and farm house. First, spurs of the Blue Ridge [illegible] the principal mountain itself, whose constant change [illegible] scenery kept us ever on the watch for something [illegible] The fogs rising up before the morning sun; the clouds resting upon the sides or tops of the mountains; sun-shine and the shadow; the gorge and the gap [illegible] had their attractions. We passed over the Swannanoa river two miles from this place. At 15 miles from [illegible] having got into the Hickory-Nut Gap of the Blue Ridge, we turned to enjoy a magnificent view of the [illegible] ranges of mountains we had left behind us, one [illegible] another, far beyond Asheville. At one spot the [illegible] horizon was bounded by mountains, except a [illegible] space forming the valley of Cane Creek. Half [illegible] further we reached the highest point of the road, [illegible] began to descend. For about 7 miles our road [illegible] down, down, with mountains on each side, the [illegible] usual good, though cut from the side of the mountain, and with a fork of the Main Broad river on our [illegible] This little mountain stream runs through a wild [illegible] romantic channel, often hidden from view by the [illegible] mountain laurel, ivy, hemlock, and other firs, and [illegible] bery. Just before we came upon the Main Broad [illegible] (not the French Broad) this little stream was lost [illegible] larger namesake; and then we followed the Main Broad for the remainder of our way. This is somewhat [illegible] lar to the French Broad in its rocky bed and [illegible] falls, though far less in width and volume of [illegible] It does not deserve the name of Broad river where [illegible] saw it, but lower down in Rutherford county near [illegible] South Carolina line, it is said to be a noble stream.

Finally, we came suddenly upon the object of [illegible] day's journey, the most stupendous of all the [illegible] views we have seen. Immense masses of bare [illegible] rock, rising perpendicularly to the height of [illegible] riveted the gaze. More than half of the upper [illegible] is bare of verdure, only the base and pinnacle [illegible] covered with trees. This vast rocky bluff [illegible] about 3 miles, and varies in height from about [illegible] 1500 feet, the point before us being the highest, [illegible] called Chimney Rock, from the fact that there [illegible] out before it a huge pile somewhat resembling a [illegible] ney. Near by and taken in at the same glance, [illegible] Hickory-Nut Falls, where a small stream makes a [illegible] pendicular leap of 350 feet, and then plunges on [illegible] than 600 feet further to the foot of the precipice. [illegible] was not much water to-day, as there is a drought [illegible] present, but even at the distance at which we [illegible] nearly a mile, the stream was distinctly visible. I [illegible] told that no one can stand immediately at the base [illegible] this immense cliff, and look up it, without a feeling [illegible] awe, amounting to terror. Even at the distance of [illegible] a mile, it is inexpressibly grand, a spectacle fit to [illegible] conceived by the Creator of so much also that is beautiful and useful in this world of ours. It is indeed

"Tall cliff, which lifts its awful form,"

though I cannot follow the poet and say that

"Eternal sunshine settles on its head"

for now and then an "envious cloud" interposes, though it only added to the variety and interest of the scene.

On the opposite side of our road, corresponding with [illegible] though not so high or extensive, stand in solemn grandeur.

During the hour and a half which we spent here, we disposed of the abundant lunch which our excellent landlord of the Eagle, Maj. Blair, had put up for us, which was washed down by pure water from a mountain spring just at hand. I had not made inquiry at Asheville for any thing stronger than this mountain beverage, but learned afterwards that if we had wanted we could not have procured any here, for the town [illegible] of Asheville, twice passed by overwhelming majorities forbid the sale of ardent spirits within the place.

Speaking of springs, at one point on the route, some person has generally conducted a small stream of pure water down the mountain into the very road in a singular and primitive mode, viz: through a succession of long troughs of bark stripped from the noble oak chestnut trees which abound throughout our route. By the side of these simple water works hangs a gourd, so that the weary traveler has every facility for refreshing himself. Though not a hot day, we of course did not, or to the generous intentions of the contriver, by stopping to drink from his fountain and his gourd.

Great numbers of chestnuts trees, filled with fruit, are found on the route. We picked up some of the ripe nuts which had fallen into the road. We had also apples and peaches and wild grapes in abundance. Of shrubbery and flowers, there were vast quantities of the laurel, and firs, fern, lobelia, &c Of trees, besides those mentioned above, and the usual noble forest trees we had the beautiful white pine and the cucumber tree, a species of magnolia, with its cones filled with the red seed.

To-morrow I start for the Black Mountain, hoping to spend the next day on that highest peak East of the Rooky Mountains.

THE SALISBURY MASS MEETING.—We are authorized to state that the President of the North Carolina Railroad has consented to a proposition to run excursion trains to and from Salisbury on the 11th and 12th of October, and that all attending the Mass Meeting will be passed on the mail and excursion trains (not on the express) for half fare.

The Wilmington and Weldon Road also will pass those attending the meeting for half fare.

The times &c. of the excursion train will be published as soon as arranged.

HOME NEWS AS UNDERSTOOD ABROAD.—North Carolina readers will find some interesting items in the following paragraph from the New York Times, where it appears as a semi-editorial. Some of its statements are rich:—

"*Southern Improvements.*—The people of North Carolina are enjoying their first excitement over the completion of their initial improvement. The deepening, widening, and straightening of the channel of the Deep River, projected some years ago, has at last been accomplished, and improved navigation is to be brought into use in a few days. Deep River, navigable heretofore for only about 160 miles from the seaport Wilmington,) has been so improved as to afford safe transit for barges equal in capacity to our largest canal boats, as far as Farmville, something over two hundred miles from Wilmington. By this improvement the great coal and iron beds of the Farmville region have been reached, and facilities obtained for the cheap transport of ore and coal to the seaboard. The public inauguration of the completion of this work is to take place about the first of October. So much importance is attached to it, and so much pride is felt by the people of "Old Rip Van Winkle," that the Governor and State Officers have determined to commemorate the event by a grand public festival."

A UNION MAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A letter from South Carolina says: "Let not your loyal State go for disunion. Hurrah for the National Bell."

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POLITICAL DISCUSSION.—Both Editors being absent, a friend has kindly furnished us with the following account of the political discussion in this place on Saturday last:

On Saturday the 29th ult., Mr. Oliver H. Dockery, candidate of the Constitutional Union Party for Elector of the 3d Congressional District, addressed the citizens of Cumberland, at this place. His audience was large, respectable and attentive, and among them were many of the business men of this town and county, who do not ordinarily attend political gatherings. Many, doubtless, were attracted by motives of curiosity, but by far the larger portion came to be informed of the true principles of the party represented by Mr. D., and to learn whether it has prospects of success at the approaching Presidential election.

At half-past 11 o'clock A. M., Mr. Dockery began to speak, and for an hour and a half was listened to as attentively as any speaker could wish to be. After adverting to the condition of the country, and distinguishing between the present and the ordinary quadrennial crises through which our government passes whenever a Chief Magistrate is to be elected; and tracing the origin and defining the purposes and aims of the Black Republican party, he came to the practical questions, "How can the people of North Carolina most certainly and surely rebuke that spirit of fanaticism which has brought into existence parties formed upon geographical distinctions purely? How can they most contribute to the defeat of Lincoln?"

Mr. D. spoke of Judge Douglas as a statesman of great ability and of large experience, and as the leader of a party which can at least lay claim to some nationality: but of his cardinal principle and doctrine, non-intervention or squatter sovereignty, he said it was "heretical and dangerous; against it he had been warring for twelve years;" it was, until three months ago, the chief article of the Democratic creed, and had been more constantly and persistently opposed by the party with which he acts than almost any other political error.

It may be assumed that Mr. D. convinced those who heard him, and by the highest Democratic authority, that the Democracy of North Carolina and of the whole Union are more entirely committed to squatter sovereignty than they have ever been to any measure of governmental policy; that it is patent in the Kansas-Nebraska act; boldly proclaimed in the Cass-Nicholson letter; endorsed and affirmed in the Cincinnati platform, and by all the leading Democratic politicians has been declared to be (since the demise of Bank and Tariff,) *the* issue to be tried by the people in every Presidential contest since 1852.

Why is it, Mr. Dockery asked, that this question of squatter sovereignty, for so long a time the test of soundness," and especially of party fealty, was so suddenly and unceremoniously repudiated by that portion of the party which put in nomination and now supports Mr. Breckinridge? "It is," said he, "because those who seceded from the National Convention at Charleston, and from the Baltimore Convention, were under the influence and control of W. L. Yancey, Rhett and others, open and avowed disunionists." The counsels of men who have no love for the Union prevailed in the seceders' Conventions; their dictation procured the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge; and their aims, objects and ends are clearly and distinctly shadowed forth in the notorious Yancey-Slaughter letter. He showed that the Breckinridge party is opposed in its principles to the record of its candidate, and is as purely sectional as the Republican party; and that even if Mr. B. should receive the vote of the whole South, he would still fall far short of an election.

Mr. Dockery next spoke of Bell and Everett—of Mr. Bell as one of the oldest, most experienced and able Statesmen in the land, of his conservatism and nationality of views, of his long and unspotted political record, and over all and above all, of his honesty, sincerity and of his unbounded devotion to the Union of the States. Of Mr. Everett, as a Statesman, tried and true, as an orator, and as a patriot in the most comprehensive sense of the word. He showed that the Constitutional Union Party possesses nationality; that it is neither sectional nor fanatical, that its platform is as broad as our whole country, and that the restoration of feelings of fraternity and the preservation of Republican liberty, in the Union and under the Constitution, are the base and keystones of its arch of principles.

Mr. D. takes the position that the Presidential contest is between Lincoln and Mr. Bell, and demonstrates the fact that the votes of the Southern States can elect the latter.

By a stirring appeal to the Union feeling which pervades this community, at least, Mr. D. took his seat, having been applauded throughout so heartily and cordially as to show the appreciation, by his audience, of his very able effort and their full concurrence in the conclusions at which they arrived by following his arguments.

It is a noticeable fact, that Mr. D's proofs entirely correspond with his allegations, and that all of his evidence is supplied by his opponents. He does not quote from any document put forth by his own party, and he makes no single assertion for which he has not warrant and authority.

As a speaker Mr. Dockery is practical, forcible and truthful, and has made for himself in this community which is rather disposed to be critical,) a reputation which few men in North Carolina could gain by a single speech.

Mr. Neill McKay, Sub-Elector on the Breckinridge ticket, replied in a speech of an hour and three-quarters, in which he mainly labored to show that Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett were "unsound" on the question of slavery—he read Mr. Bell's votes for the reception of abolition petitions—raised the grave charge against him of having made a "settlement" when he married his wife, &c. &c. All of which may be found fully and at length in a pamphlet recently put forth by the Breckinridge Executive Committee, entitled "Mr. Bell's record," and to which, to save space, the curious are respectfully referred.

Mr. Dockery in a short rejoinder showed that Mr. Bell's votes on the petitions were the most politic a Southern Senator could have given, and had the direct tendency to crush in its infancy, that which is now the numerically great Republican party. By treating these petitions as others, that is, by referring them to the proper Committees and promptly rejecting the prayers, no prominence would have been given to the subject-matter of the petitions and the petitioners would have been silenced; whereas by the pursuit of a different course, the refusal to receive the petitions under the specious pretext of denial by Congress of the right of petition has been, in the hands of wily abolitionists, the chief engine for the construction of the present gigantic proportions of their party.

And in like manner did Mr. D. reply to every thing Mr. McK. had, said and his reply was so conclusive, that Mr. McKay would not remain to hear it, and so satisfactory to his audience that he could hardly proceed for the applause.

BELL AND EVERETT CLUB.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Bell and Everett Club of Cumberland—E. L. Pemberton, Pres't. J. B. McDonald Sec'y.—was held at the Town Hall on Saturday night. Speeches were made by O. H. Dockery, Thos. C. Fuller and Randal McDaniel, Esqs. The following Delegates were appointed to represent this County at the Mass Meeting to be held at Salisbury on the 11th and 12th inst:

Joel Williams, T C Fuller, David McNeill, Esq. J C Blocker, B Culbreth, Wm McMillan, Esq. Wm Vink, Christ'r Munroe, E H Evans, Jesse B Carver, Jno A Williams, Joseph Pate, Love Culbreth, Charles Williams, Robt Williams, Maj Neill McDugald, Alex Johnson, D G McRae, C W Andrews, Jno Fort, J D McArthur, A W Steel, J A McArthur, H G Hall, P F Alderman, Thos J Owen, Arch'd McLellan, Robt Williams, (Black River,) Alex R Smith, Absalom Porter, J H Hawley, Joseph Downing, Robt Little, Gen W Draughon, Jno Shaw, H C Lucas, Maj Wm Huske, Owen Houston, Maj A McLean, W J Anderson, J J Gilchrist, Col C E Leete, M Faulk, A Johnson, Jr. A G Thornton, P Shemwell, Charles McNeill, Dr B W Robinson, B R Huske, W H Haigh, Randal McDaniel, J A Pemberton, G Deming, Esq. Capt J W Weisiger, D McLaurin, I B Hawley, W B Shemwell, P M Hale, Dr S J Hinsdale, Geo H Haigh, Dr W C McDuffie, Joseph Utley, David Anderson, R M Orrell, A N McDonald, H Lilly, J M Williams, L C Lineberry, Maj Wright Huske, Dr J F Foulkes, Jas T Rose, B F Pearce, J D Williams, Jno McRae, Jas McGilvary, G B Baker, J C Poe, J C Stedman, Col William Shaw, E F Moore, R A Andrews, J H Robinson, Jos A Worth, T S Lutterloh, W C Troy, Jno H Anderson, M McKinnon, R Jones, Jos Breece, M A Baker, W A Huske, Giles Overbaugh, Jno K Warden, W R Love, Esq. Colin McRae, Esq. J F Marsh, A H Whitfield, D N Sherwood, Arch'd Holmes, Jr, Dr T D Haigh, David Wemyss, Capt Geo T Curtis, E L Pemberton, J R McDonald, J K Kyle, Jno Everett, Jr, Alex Ray, Dr. D W Martin, Jno McGill, Capt L Ray, Jno P McLean, Jno McKellar, Dr H M Munroe, J D Nott, Neill G McNeill, N A Stedman, W H Lutterloh, R W Hardie, Henry W Horne, Jos Baker, Jr, W B Wright, Thos J Curtis, C B Mallett, W T Rhodes, Jno A McLauchlin, J H Hill, Thos J Johnson, O P Stark, D T Newby, Jno McDaniel, W M Parker.

THE NEW YORK FUSION.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, (Breckinridge) the News, (Douglas) the Express, (Bell) and the Herald, (first one then another) cordially support the union electoral ticket formed by the Cooper Institute Committee. The ticket will beyond all question satisfy the voters, and we think it will carry the State, though the Breckinridge State Committee will not assent to it. At least so say the Republicans who are on that committee.

JUDGE DOUGLAS IN KENTUCKY.—Judge Douglas was to speak in Louisville, Kentucky, on Saturday. The "little Giant" ought not to go to Kentucky, now that Mr. Breckinridge's health is too bad to permit him to continue the canvass.

CHEAP.—The Wilmington Journal has a poor opinion of its Kentucky brethren. Hear it:

"*Bargain and Sale.*—On the 12th instant, Gen. Leslie Combs was sworn into office as Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. On the same day he appointed R. R. Bollin, the Douglas candidate for the same office, his deputy. Bollin sold out the Democracy to the Know Nothings, and has his reward."

Kentucky Democrats must be cheap. The whole party "sold out" for a deputy clerkship! Are the North Carolina Democracy of the same stamp as their Kentucky brethren?

ROBESON COUNTY FAIR.—The Hon. J. G. Shepherd has consented to deliver the Annual Address before the Robeson County Agricultural Society. See Advertisement.

MAIL FAILURE.—The Northern mail failed again on Saturday, the cars passing Warsaw without stopping to put off the mail.

GROWTH OF NEW YORK.—In 1850 the aggregate population of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City &c., (all really parts of the great City) was less than 675,000. The census returns so far as received indicate now a population of at least 1,200,000. There is no indication of any pause in this growth. Building was never more active, and the increase in value of real estate on the outskirts of the City is quite as rapid as ever. Continuance of the Union is all that is needed to make New York in comparatively a short time the greatest city of the world.

Hail.—We learn there was a destructive Hail Storm from four to nine miles Northwest and East of this place, on Wednesday evening. Tobacco crops were damaged very much.

Salem Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29th, 1860.

The steamer Gladiator has arrived at quarantine, with later dates from Honduras. Gen. Walker was shot amid cheers from the Hondurians. He was decently buried by foreigners. The natives would not take part in the burial. Col. Rudler has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

For Bell and Everett.—The Osceola (Mo.) Democrat has taken down the names of Breckinridge and Lane and put up those of Bell and Everett. The wind and tide are both setting strongly in that direction.

The Alexandria (Tenn.) Independent, has determined during the present complicated canvass to give its support to Bell and Everett. It says:—

"There is no chance for the success of the regular friend and proved true candidate of the true Democracy, and to affiliate with sectional parties *we never will*; but will use our influence to defeat such, let them germinate in the North or in the South.

"There is but one course left for Tennesseeans. Of the two sectional tickets presented there is but little preference. Their tendencies are the same, only differing in the means employed.

"With these views, which we adopt only after a silent and careful consideration, unbiased by any motives but the common good, we are compelled to go for Bell, Everett, the Union, and the Laws."

Fire Damp Explosion.—An explosion of fire damp has occurred in Bonkley's mine near Pittston, Pa. Six men were in the mine at the time, and all escaped except John Howard. It is feared that he has been suffocated.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 27th ult., by Rev. Minter Johnson, Mr. W. B. COLE, of Moore, to Miss NANCY JOHNSON, daughter of Stephen Johnson, of Chatham. On the same evening, by the same, Mr. CHAS. WADDELL, of Randolph, to Miss EMILY C. TYSOR, daughter of O. A. Tysor, Esq., of Chatham.

Near Buffalo, on the 27th ult., by D. B. McIver, Esq., Mr. J. B. DAWSON to Miss NANCY C. WICKER, daughter of Mr. Lewis Wicker.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 26th inst., WILLIAM LEROY, infant son of Gray and Sallie Culbreth, aged 1 year and 2 months.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Sept. 28.—St'rs Flora and Hurt, with goods for W P, J H, N S B & Co, H & B, B, Page & Surles, A M Branson, G D Williams, Elkin Mfg Co, Mrs M Banks, J W Lett, R Marsh & Gorrell, G Brandt, S T Hawley & Son, Mrs J A McR, D Murphy, W F Brookshire, A G Thornton, J A Craven, P P Johnson, S Edwards, J McIntosh, Wm Sandford, J Cheek, L D McPhaul, J M Vann, Rockfish Co, C T Haigh, H & E J Lilly, E & L Russell, A A McKethan, W W & Co, C W Andrews, S W Tillinghast, Coffin, Foust & Co, J N Smith, J A Pemberton, J M Worth & Son, S J Hinsdale, Starr & Williams, W M & J Cameron, G Overbaugh, W McIntyre, G W W & Co, D Anderson, Bank of Clarendon, Mrs I Dodd, J Utley, Huske & Anderson, W Carter & Son, A H Whitfield, O S Baldwin, J B Starr, J Cox, R Little, Murchison, Reid & Co, Fayetteville Mills, T J Clegg, B Rose, J A Brady.

Freight Received per Western Rail Road.

Friday, Sept. 28.—11 Barrels Flour, 28 bbls. Spts. Turpentine, 253 bbls. Rosin, 2 boxes Eggs, 3 packages Butter, for E F Moore, J A Worth, T S Lutterloh, G W Williams & Co, A W Steel, J W Lett, Miss M A Potter.

AVON E. HALL.
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 811ypd

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MORRISON'S MILLS, Sept. 25, 1860.

According to previous notice, the stockholders of Lower Little River Navigation Co. met at Morrison's Mills, Cumberland Co., N. C.

On motion of Col. Alex. Murchison, Christopher Monroe was called to the Chair, N. A. Kelly, T. J. Brooks and J. A. B. Blue were appointed Secretaries.

After examination the Secretaries reported 264 shares representing $13,200, which being a majority of the Capital Stock, the Co. proceeded to business.

On motion of S. H. Crutchfield, Esq., Col. Alex. Murchison was elected President of the Company by acclamation.

On motion, Resolved, That no officer of Lower Little River Navigation Company be permitted to contract with said Co. for the erection of Locks or Dams.

On motion, The meeting proceeded to elect a board of Directors, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: S. H. Crutchfield, W. J. Kelly, Christopher Monroe, A. A. McKethan and Alex. McNeill.

On motion, Resolved, That the President of the Lower Little River Navigation Company be and he is hereby instructed to confer with the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company, and to request said Railroad Co. to construct a "switch" from some point on said Road to the landing on Little River, near C. Monroe's Mills.

Resolved further, That if said Railroad Co. do not comply with the aforesaid request, the aforesaid President be and he is hereby instructed to apply to the next Session of the Legislature of N. Carolina for the extension of the Charter of the said Navigation Company to Cape Fear River.

On motion, Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Lower Little River Navigation Company be and they are hereby instructed to collect $1 per share on the stock subscribed and pay over the same to the Treasurer of said Company.

On motion, The thanks of the Company were tendered Messrs. Crutchfield and Wicker for the generous reception and hospitable entertainment received at their hands.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at Morrison's the 1st Thursday of Oct. 1861.

CHRISTOPHER MONROE, Chm'n.

T. J. BROOKS, A. A. KELLY, J. A. B. BLUE, } Sec'ys.

GREAT STATE MASS MEETING

OF THE FRIENDS OF

BELL AND EVERETT,
The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws,
AT SALISBURY,
On Thursday and Friday,
October 11th and 12th, 1860.

EX. COMMITTEE ROOMS,
RALEIGH, Sept. 15th, 1860.

There will be a STATE MASS MEETING of the friends of BELL AND EVERETT, and of the UNION, at the Town of Salisbury, on the 11th and 12th of October next. Every County in the State is desired and expected to send Delegates.

The UNION MEN of Rowan, through the Executive Committee, extend a cordial invitation to UNION MEN EVERYWHERE to be with them on that occasion.

SION H. ROGERS, Ch'n.

Bell and Everett Pole Raising and Barbecue in Richmond.

There is expected to be a Bell and Everett Flag and Pole Raising, at the Mineral Springs in Richmond county, on the 20th October next; and a Free Barbecue given on the day of Election. Speaking is expected on both occasions, to which the public generally is invited.

Bell and Everett Mass Meeting in Moore.

At Fair Haven, Moore county, on Thursday and Friday, the 25th and 26th of October next, there will be a Union Mass Meeting in favor of the election of Bell and Everett. A large assemblage of people is expected, and gentlemen in favor of their election are respectfully invited to attend and make speeches, with as many of the Electors as may be able to be present. Come to Fair Haven; we want a great and good time.

BELL & EVERETT MASS MEETING

AND BARBECUE IN RANDOLPH CO.

At Middleton Academy, near Cedar Falls, on Thursday the 18th of October, there will be a Union Mass Meeting in favor of the election of Bell and Everett, and also a Barbecue.

A. G. Foster, Wm. A. Graham, George E. Badger, Edwin G. Reade, and J. M. Leach are expected to be there and address the people.

The people of all parties are respectfully invited to attend, and we expect a very large turnout.

THE ELECTORAL CANVASS IN THIS DISTRICT.—Oliver H. Dockery, Esq., Constitutional Union Candidate for Elector in this District, will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places:—

Dismal,	Sampson,	Thursday, Oct.	4.
Newton Grove,	"	Friday, "	5.
Clinton,	"	Saturday, "	6.
Whiteville,	Columbus,	Monday, "	8.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 1.

BACON,	13 a 15	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	LARD,	14 a 15
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	10 a 10½	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	7½ a 8½	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	18 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	18 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	FLAXSEED,	1 15 a 1 25
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
Family	7 00 a 7 25	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	6 75 a 7	Northern do.	55 a 0 65
Fine	6 50 a 6 75	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 70
Scratched	6 25 a 6 50	Northern do.	31 a 37½
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	1 00 a 1 10	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 40 a 1 50	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 00 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	45 a 50	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	1 00 a 1 15	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, ton,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Nat. Fertilizer,	32 50 a $35	TURPENTINE—	
Do. per 100 lbs.	1 62½ a 1 75	Yellow dip	2 00 a
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	Virgin,	1 52 a
Green	5 a 6	Hard	80 a 00
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Spirits	34½ a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Sells readily at above figures.

Flour—Receipts light—no change.

Cotton—Some few sales during the past week at higher figures than above—sales Friday and Saturday at 10½.

Turpentine—No change—receipts not so large as the week previous.

Spirits—Sales on Thursday at 35—Friday and Saturday 34½.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 29, 1860.

Turpentine, yellow dip 2 40, Virgin 1 92, hard 120. Spirits 37 to 37½. Rosin, 1 05 for common. Cotton, 10 bales at 10¾ to 10¾. Shingles $5. Nothing else reported.

At New York, Southern F.our 5 80 to 7. Wheat 1 30 to 1 41. Upland Cotton, middling to middling fair 10¾ to 11¼.

At Cheraw, Cotton very dull at 10½ to 10¾.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR.

THE time for holding the next ANNUAL FAIR has been changed to the 14th, 15th and 16th days of November next, instead of the 7th, 8th and 9th as heretofore published. This change was made to avoid coming in conflict with the Presidential Election, as the Sheriff would not agree to put off the Election on account of the Fair.

JOHN P. McLEAN, Sec'y.
Oct. 1. 57-tf
Town papers copy.

THE ROBESON COUNTY FAIR!

THE Sixth Annual Fair of the Robeson County Agricultural Society, will be held at RED SPRINGS, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 21st, 22d and 23d days of November next. The friends of Agricultural improvement, in whatever branch of industry they may be engaged, whether their scale of operations be large or small, are again called upon and earnestly solicited to co-operate with the officers of this Society in promoting the success of our approaching Fair. Agricultural Societies have aided very powerfully in the development of the Agricultural, Mechanical and general progressive interests of our country, and should be warmly sustained by all patriots and lovers of improvement. Our Annual Fairs have contributed much in stimulating effort for improvement in the results of husbandry; and it cannot be questioned that much good has resulted from the encouragement thus afforded by State and County associations; for aside from the mere pecuniary value of prizes, a spirit of active emulation has thereby been awakened; and they have been the means of bringing into notice the results of improved culture, thereby leading others to adopt the methods by which the fine specimens of produce and stock have been obtained.

The great improvement manifest in the appearance and productiveness of our farms, since the organization of State and County associations, must satisfy every impartial observer that they exert a powerful influence for good, and that our Fairs are something more than mere shows for amusement and to gratify sight-seeing curiosity.

These are social gatherings where new acquaintances are formed, where petty animosities are forgotten and where the bonds which unite us as a people are strengthened.

We hope the Farmers, Mechanics and Artists of our County will fully sustain their character for energy and enterprize at the approaching Fair. The ladies, *we know*, will not allow it to be said that they have been wanting in their duty, therefore we confidently expect Floral Hall to be elegantly furnished.

The Committee takes great pleasure in announcing that the Annual Address will be delivered by the Hon. J. G. Shepherd. Sister counties are respectfully solicited to co-operate with us and compete for Premiums.

P. P. SMITH, H. McNEILL, W. J. STUART, } Com.
Sept. 26, 1860. 57*2w

Genuine Gold-Headed Canes.
Imitation " " "
Silver " " "
Hickory, Rubber, and other kinds, just received by O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Very nice Small Umbrellas for FIFTY CENTS, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

SPORTSMEN!

DO you want a fine PISTOL? Look at the stock kept by O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Lubin's Extracts and Oils, Phalon's Hair Invigorator, Lyon's Kathairon, Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, and other desirable fancy articles, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
Sept. 28. 1t

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!!

Just Received at
THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION
FOR LADIES,

A RICH AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Belfast Ginghams; Wabash Ribbed Dress Goods; Scotch Plaids; Plain, Dotted, Brocadet and Plaid Poplins; Sicilian Cloths; Chene Brilliants; Byoux; Figur'd Rep's; Fancy Mohairs; Lovelands, &c. &c.

Also, a very Handsome assortment of SHAWLS, Albinos', Emilines' Larlin SQUARES; French Thibet, Bagdad, Double SQUARE, Chenille POINTS, &c.; CLOAKS, MANTLES and BORNOUSS for Ladies and Misses. Call soon at

GEORGE BRANDT'S,
No. 14 Hay street, FAYETTEVILLE.
Oct. 1. 57-tf

SCHOOL NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for teaching Common Schools in Bladen County, can meet the Committee of Examination in Elizabethtown, on the 1st Saturday in November and February next.

NEILL GRAHAM, H. H. ROBINSON, JOHN A. RICHARDSON, } Com.
Sept. 29. 57-4t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of N. C., for the passage of a Bill making it lawful for the legal owners to emancipate, in consideration of long, faithful and meritorious services, their slaves, Dolly Perry and her daughter Caroline and child Luther.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57-*3tpd

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT may be seen regularly at his Office on Person Street, two doors East of the Market, during the hours of from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.
Oct. 1. 57-tf

LOST.

ON SUNDAY, Sept. 30th, between the residence of Jno. W. Sandford and St. John's Church, a Gold Linked BRACELET. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this Office.
Oct. 1. 1tpd

Engage your Winter Wood.

FOR sale and delivery as wanted, during the Fall and Winter months, 100 CORDS of seasoned Pine Wood. Also, 100 cords of excellent round Wood, mostly of Gum, (black and sweet,) Dogwood, some Maple, but all of best quality, for stove, grate or fire-place purposes.

To be had at market price by the load or cord. Full measure given in each and every case. Apply to
J. W. LETT.
Sept. 27. 1860. 57-3t.

We wish to Sell

A TEAM OF FOUR MULES. A bargain may be had if applied for soon.
JACKSON & RAY.
Hawley's Store, Sampson Co., Sept. 29. 57*4tpd

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C. N. G. DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

Head-Quarters 42d Regiment, North Carolina Militia.

THE Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 42d Regiment of N. C. Militia are hereby ordered to appear in the Town of Lumberton, on Thursday the 18th October next, at eleven o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs for Drill, &c. On Friday the 19th October, the Officers and Privates will attend at their usual place of Parade, Lumberton, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs. By order of the Colonel.

WELLINGTON WISHART, Adj't.
Sept. 26, 1860. 57*3t

LARGE SECOND STOCK.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING
THE LARGEST SECOND STOCK OF GOODS

We have ever offered to our customers, comprising ALL THE ARTICLES usually kept by us, all of which we are disposed to offer on accommodating terms to our customers and all wholesale purchasers. Please call and examine our Stock.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Oct. 1. 57-tf
Town Weeklies copy.

OUR STOCK
Is now Complete.

WE CAN NOW say to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this and the neighboring counties, that we are now ready to offer for sale, a very Large and Complete Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

For FALL and WINTER wear. Our Stock is LARGE, and we are determined to sell; call and see for yourselves. HUSKE & ANDERSON.

N. B. The usual time will be extended to any responsible person, or 5 per cent discount on all Cash Bills of $25 and upwards. H. & A.
Oct. 1. 57-tf

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.
Call at A. N. McDONALD'S, South-side Hay Street.
Oct 1. 57-tf

AUCTION.

AT 7½ P. M., 12 CASES BOOTS & SHOES.
200 BOXES CIGARS, assorted.
A lot of FANCY GOODS.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Oct. 1. 1t

Public Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate a company to supply the Town of Fayetteville, with pure and wholesome Water and for other purposes.
Oct. 1, 1860. 57*3t

SECOND FALL STOCK FOR 1860!
STARR & WILLIAMS,

NO. 50, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., are now receiving their SECOND SUPPLY of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

EMBRACING A LARGE STOCK OF
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered to Wholesale buyers exclusively, either for Cash or on the usual time, to prompt paying customers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 27, 1860. 56tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall purchases of GOODS, comprising a general stock of
House Furnishing Articles.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
Hardware, Cutlery and Staple Goods.

6000 Yards Brussels, Three Ply and Superfine Carpeting; 20 pieces Floor and Table Oil Cloths; Staple Dry Goods; Paper Hangings; Brass Goods; Castings, &c.

Many of our Goods were bought at Auction, at prices which enable us to give good bargains to our customers.
25 Boxes *old* E. Dairy and Sap Sago Cheese.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Sept. 26. 56-2m

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER!

NOW while the assortment is full and you can get complete outfits. Do not delay in purchasing your FALL and WINTER supply of

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS,
of O. S. BALDWIN & CO., 21 HAY ST.

A full stock of
SACK & FROCK OVERCOATS,
Fine Cloth Dress Frock Coats,
CASS. BUS. COATS, PANTS & VESTS,
of various kinds and qualities, of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, are sold by us at the LOWEST PRICES.
A large stock of
Umbrellas, (Silk & Gingham,) **Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c., &c.**
Can be found at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
Sept. 26. 56-2w

They have at last Arrived!
THOSE LATE STYLE
Handsome Silks and Cloaks
are now in store, on exhibition and for sale. Call and see them at HUSKE & ANDERSON'S.
Nos. 46 and 48 Hay St., West end Fayetteville Hotel Building.

A few very handsome sets FURS,
VICTORINES, MUFFS and CUFFS, at
HUSKE & ANDERSON'S.
Sept. 27. 56tf

REMOVAL!

THE undersigned have removed from their old stand TO THE STORE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF HAY STREET, formerly occupied by G. W. Williams & Co., where they offer

A large and well selected
STOCK OF GOODS,
IN THEIR LINE, CONSISTING OF
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

To which they invite the attention of their old customers and the public generally.
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 27, 1860. 56-1lm

FISH!

20 BARRELS MULLET, (new.)
50 " No. 3 MACKEREL, "
10 Half Bbls. Do. Do. "
10 " " WHITE FISH. "
For sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Sept. 27, 1860. 56-1m

Tobacco and Cigars.

60 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
30,000 CIGARS. For sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Sept. 27, 1860. 56-1m

D. ANDERSON
CHOICE
FAMILY GROCERIES

Just arrived at No. 22, Hay St.

20 BOXES ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.
20 Bbls. MACKEREL.
Also, that CHOICE BUTTER.
D. ANDERSON.
Sept. 26, 1860. 56tf

FALL AND WINTER STYLES, 1860!

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF
Fall & Winter Goods.
comprising the greatest variety of NEW STYLES ever offered by him.

He will receive in a few days, one of the most magnificent selections of
**Ladies' Velvet Hats and

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses, in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dry Goods Merchants.

80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,

Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

WANTED! WANTED!! WANTED!!!

TWO or more TRAVELLING AGENTS in each of the United States, to sell the greatest invention of the age.

Salary from $30 to $75 per Month.

For particulars, address, with stamps for return postage.

J. C. GOVE & CO.
Plaistow, N. H

July 25. 38*3m

GRAPES WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase one thousand bushels of SCUPPERNONG, RED, WHITE and FLOWERS GRAPES. He will pay one dollar per bushel CASH on delivery of the same to him. The Grapes must be thoroughly ripe and clean.

WILLIAM F. FRENCH.

Lumberton, N. C., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*4t

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

T. M. SMITH. JOHN McLAURIN

SMITH & McLAURIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860 5*1ypd

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL

Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

State of North Carolina,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1860;

A MAJORITY of the Acting Justices being present It is ordered, that a Special Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 5th Monday of October next, it being the 29th day of the month. All suitors, witnesses and others who have business on the Civil Docket only are required to attend; those having business on the State, Ca Sa and Appeal Dockets need not attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville the first Monday of September, A. D. 1860.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

52-1t*tC

SCHOOL NOTICE.

I WILL open an English and Classical School in the Lodge building in Fayetteville, on Monday, Oct. 1st.

TERMS PER QUARTER (10 WEEKS:)

English	$7 50
Latin	10 00
Latin and Greek	12 50

It is my aim and object to make the school as worthy of patronage, as my attainments, abilities and two year's experience in teaching will permit.

JAS. A. STEWART, A. B.

Satisfactory testimonials can be furnished.

Sept. 7. 51*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

NOTICE.

THOSE that are indebted to the Estate of THOMAS ROPER deceased, are required to cash their notes.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THOSE failing to do so will find their notes after the 15th Dec next in a train for speedy collection.

JAMES T. ROPER, } Ex'rs.
GREEN D. TYSON, }

Sept. 22, 1860. 55-3t*

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

At FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE subscriber has just received his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Which he is offering at prices that defy competition. His stock of

Kerseys, Blankets, Negro Brogans, Ladies' Dress Goods, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Ready-Made Clothing,

is unusually large. All he wishes is to have his friends and customers come and see them, as he knows the prices will suit.

E. LILLY.

Sept. 20, 1860. 55*tf

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

WM. MACINTYRE

HAS RECEIVED of late purchases, Ladies CLOTH CLOAKS, new style, Double and Single SHAWLS, various colors.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17. 53*3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the name and style of GOLDSTON BROTHERS.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
C. C. GOLDSTON.

Sept. 12, 1860. 52-3t-*3t

Public Sale.

ON Saturday, the 20th October, will be sold at my Residence, 4½ miles from Fayetteville, on the Beaver Creek Factory Road, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

One Yoke No. 1 WORK OXEN, weighing 350 lbs. each. Seventy-five bushels CORN—more or less.

One thousand lbs. FODDER & SHUCKS, more or less. And three PIG SOWS. Terms made known at sale.

CHAS. S. D. JONES.

Sept. 19, 1860. 55*3tpd

FARM AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THEY are situated in Robeson, twenty-five miles from Fayetteville, and twelve from the new Railway, in a highly intelligent, and agreeable settlement, and in a region noted for healthfulness. They comprise a Cotton Gin and Grist Mill, with a large and regular custom, and a Saw Mill, run by a new Hotchkiss Wheel, and convenient to suitable and ample Timber; and 1500 Acres well-timbered, productive LANDS, of which Seventy-five are under cultivation. There are on the premises a NEW DWELLING and all necessary buildings, suitable for occupation by a family.

Terms low, and extended credit given. Apply immediately to ANGUS McBRYDE, near Randalsville P. O., Robeson.

Sept. 19. 55*3ti

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable parcel of LAND, lying on the West side of the Cape Fear River, (and on both sides of the Wilmington Road,) about four miles below Fayetteville, containing ONE HUNDRED and FIFTEEN or TWENTY ACRES.—About two-thirds of the tract is covered with round Pine, which has never been boxed, the balance is cleared and on the River. The land adjoins Roderick McRae on the North, and Mrs. Sidney Carver on the South. If not disposed of at private sale before the Monday of the Special County Court, it will be offered on that day at Auction.

For further particulars apply to

ELIZA MOONEY.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55*3t

CAPE FEAR LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION, lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between rich Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, Growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c.

JONATHAN EVANS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 31-tf*

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, in Robeson County, on Hog Swamp, four miles South of Lumberton and the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. This Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn; is in a healthy neighborhood, has a New Mill Site on it, is an excellent location for a Still, and no better Land can be found for Turpentine, for which it has never been cut. Any person wishing to buy such land would do well to come and examine for themselves before they buy elsewhere, for they can get a bargain.

D. T. EDMUND.

Florasville, N. C., July 28. 39*3m

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never did it fail in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 85-1Y*as

JAS. C. McRAE,

Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

B. B. BULLA,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEBORO', N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Randolph, and adjoining Counties.

June, 1860. 33-4m

A. D. McLEAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the public. Office on Hay Street, four doors West of Post Office, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged.

July 13, 1860. 35-1y

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. R. SCOTT would request all those desiring his professional services this Summer to call soon, as he will be absent from Fayetteville from AUGUST 2 until SEPTEMBER.

June 26. 30-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " S. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

—DEALER IN—

Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.

LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

April 20, 1860. 11tf

ROBERT H. COWAN,

General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs

Oct. 18, 1859. 57-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.

March 17, 1860. 2tf

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR of the CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at Fayetteville on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 7th, 8th and 9th days of November next.

JOHN P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

Sept. 19. 54-tf

B. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders.

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

HARRISS & HOWELL,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Turpentine,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

March 29. 4-1ypd

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.

THE subscriber being determined to move West, now offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives in Bladen county. The plantation contains about 1000 acres; about one half is as good farming land as the County affords, with about 200 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and about 500 acres more of as good swamp land as can be found in North Carolina; on the place is a good two story building and all other necessary buildings; as well watered as any place in N. C. Also, about 1000 acres of as good Turpentine land as the county affords, the pines unboxed. Also, about 1000 acres in Sampson county, of as good as the county or State affords, all unboxed and well timbered with as good tun timber as can be found. Also, 150 acres in Bladen, lying immediately on the S. & R. Road; this land is good for farming and turpentine; and if desired can be bought my brother's land adjoining the homestead, containing about 1500 acres of good farming and turpentine land. For further particulars call on the place or address me at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county. If not disposed of will be sold at public sale on the first day of Dec'r 1860. I will sell my stock of cattle and hogs and a team of mules if desired. Terms accommodating; call and see; a bargain can be had.

JAS. K. MELVIN.

Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., Aug. 27, 1860. 49tf

Western Lands for Sale.

J. W. FAUST, Attorney at Law,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

Also, Real Estate Agent.

HAS on hand for sale a large list of first class Lands, improved and unimproved, lying chiefly in the valleys of the Arkansas, White, Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers, in the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Prices low and terms favorable. This list contains more than (50) fifty places of from two hundred to two thousand acres each. Prompt attention given to letters of inquiry. Reference:

Capt. ALBERT PIKE, Little Rock, Ark.

Sept. 10, 1860. 53*8t

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having at August Term, 1860, of Sampson Court of Pleas &c., qualified as Administrator on the Estate of George H. Daughtry, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them in the time and properly authenticated as the law directs, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors will please make immediate payment.

WILLIAM DAUGHTRY, } Adm'rs.
KILBEE LASSITER, }

Sept. 4. 51*4tpd

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Martin Jernigan, dec'd., at Aug. Term, 1860, of Sampson Court of Pleas, &c., gives notice to all persons having claims against said dec'd., to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors will make immediate payment as the Administrator is anxious to settle the business speedily.

KILBEE LASSITER, Adm'r.

Sept. 4 51*4tpd

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1860.

Original Bill.

Douglas P. Beatty, William G. Pearson, John S. Pearson, and Annabella and Eliza Pearson, infants, Complainants.

AGAINST

Hayes W. Beatty, Charles B. Mallett, and W. H. Beatty, Executors of William H. Beatty, dec'd., late of Bladen County, George D. Hooper and wife Caroline M, Peter Mallett, Edward Mallett. A. F. Mallett, and William P. Mallett, Defendants.

IT appearing upon the affidavit of John S. Pearson, that the Defendants, William H. Beatty, George D. Hooper and wife Caroline M, A. F. Mallett and Peter Mallett, are not residents of the State of North Carolina, publication is therefore made according to Act of Assembly in such cases, made and provided, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1860, at the Court House in Fayetteville, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the case set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

53*6t] WALTER A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Original Bill, Spring Term, A. D. 1860.

Neill Malloy, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Charles B. Mallett, Margaret S. Hooper, Eliza Evans, Charles P. Mallett, Hayes W. Beatty, and Edward J. Mallett, Defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that one of the Defendants, Edward J. Mallett, is not a resident of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant, Edward J. Mallett, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[54-1t*5t W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

FALL, 1860.

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his FALL and WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Black and Colored Silks:
Merinoes, French and English:
Delaines, French and others:
Parisian Cloths, and other Dress Goods:
Ladies' Emb'd Collars and Sleeves:
Long and Square Shawls:
Chenille Shawls, Silk and Cotton:
Bolting Cloths, assorted Nos.—Anker:
Boots and Shoes: with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with many other Goods.

All of which were bought cheap by the Package, and will be offered by Wholesale or Retail—CHEAP.

Sept. 12, 1860. 52tf

C. W. ANDREWS

HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Iron-wire Cloth of assorted numbers, PUMPS, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of

TIN-WARE,

of his own manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

Market Square, Fayetteville, Sept. 11. 52-4m

Stoves and Grates.

C. W. ANDREWS has on hand a large and well selected assortment of

PARLOR GRATES,

Coal, Box and Cooking Stoves,

Which he offers for sale on his usual liberal terms.

Market Square, Fayetteville, Sept. 11. 52-4m

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ADDITION to my stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER & PLATED WARE, FINE CUTLERY,

Military and Fancy Goods,

which makes my stock good. Those who are about to make their purchases would do well to call and take a look. I think I can suit them as to prices and quality.

☞ Particular attention paid to Watch and Clock repairing and Jobbing.

W. PRIOR.

Sept. 17, 1860. 53-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We are receiving our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES for

Fall & Winter Trade,

Embracing our usual variety of style and quality for Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses', Youths', and Children's wear.

Servants' Shoes

Made to our order; single and double sole; *extra good.*

Negro Brogans,

A superior article, regular and extra size; single and double soles.

Shoe Manufacturers

Will find Leather and Findings of all kinds in our stock.

Merchants and others are invited to examine our assortment before purchasing, for we will sell on the most favorable terms.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Sept. 3, 1860. 49-6w*

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to their new Brick Store and Warehouses West of the Fayetteville Hotel on Hay Street, between the new store-house of Starr & Williams and the Bank of Clarendon, and midway opposite Charles T. Haigh & Sons' and the Bank of Fayetteville, where they respectfully invite their old customers and the trade generally to call and see them. They are now opening a large stock of

English Hardware and Cutlery,

of their own importation, together with a great variety of American Goods in the same line, composing one of the largest stocks of HARDWARE and CUTLERY ever offered in this market.

In addition to the above, the undersigned are prepared to offer to the Jobbing Trade on their usual terms:

120 Bags of Coffee.
20 Hhds. Sugar.
80 Bbls. do.
90 Tons of Iron.
700 Kegs of Nails.
100 Boxes Window Glass.
50 Boxes Family Soap.
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff.
100 Boxes Rose Hill do.
100 " Adamantine Candles.
25 Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.
100 Boxes Candy.
50 " Cotton Cards.
50 " Coffee Mills.
1000 Sides Sole Leather, Hemlock & Oak.
100 Doz. Painted Buckets.
100 " Axes.
60 Gross Matches.
20 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
800 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
30 Hhds. of Molasses.
200 Bags Shot.
1000 Lbs. Lead.
Harness and Skirting Leather, Hog Skins.
Saddles; Shoe Thread and Shoe Findings.
Rifle and Blasting Powder.
Tape and Common Safety Fuse.
Square and Octagon Cast Steel.
Blistered and German Steel.
Essences and Patent Medicines in variety.
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at Manufacturer's prices.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 16, 1860. 44tf

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 3, 1859 93tf

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

Aug. 17 DAVID MURPHY. 41-

WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE put up and permanently located the best Blacksmith and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C. To which the attention of the whole South is earnestly invited, particularly the citizens and Planters of our State. We are determined not to be put down by men who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes. It is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Upper Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put any wax in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time to test the true feelings of N. C. men.

All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston.

WM. CARTER. D. A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.

March 23, 1860. 1-3tf

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS,

ROWAN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also doing HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first-class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and despatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtsmen.

Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 5tf

100,000 FRUIT TREES.

AT Luxemburg, one mile south-west of Greensboro, N. C., consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. The above number of Trees and Plants are now ready for sale by the subscriber. From eighteen years of practical experience, and knowledge in the nursery business he flatters himself that he now has the most select collection in the Southern States.

All orders promptly attended to, and Catalogues sent free on application. Persons ordering Catalogues by mail will please inclose a stamp to prepay.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

John M. Clark, Wilmington; Rufus Scott, Fayetteville; J. & F. Garrett, Greensboro.

THOMAS. H. FENTRESS.

Aug. 24. 47-3m

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSITIONS for the building of a Wooden Court House at Lillington, Harnett County, will be received until the second Monday in December next. Plans and specifications may be seen by applying to Benjamin F. Shaw, at Summerville, Harnett County.

For information address the undersigned at Johnsonville, N. C.

R. C. BELDEN,
For Building Committee.

Sept 14, 1860. 51-3tp

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 14, 1860.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, will be held in this town, on the fourth Friday (26th day) of October next.

D. S. COWAN, Sec'y.

Wilmington, Sept. 14. 53-3t

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay Street, styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 12-4 Crumb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

The undersigned informs his friends on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, that he has, and will continue to keep, a supply of UNSLAKED LIME in Wilmington, which will be sent to them at very low prices. Orders sent to Fayetteville or Wilmington will be filled and sent by first train.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 8. 51-3*

Cross Creek Co's Yarns.

THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of these celebrated Yarns, which have given such general satisfaction for years past.

Merchants and others wanting our Yarns will please send on their orders and have them filled on as favorable terms as heretofore.

JOHN SHAW, Ag't C. C. Nos. 6 & 8.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in want. All who have negroes for sale, would do well to give us a call or address us.

J. A McARTHUR. } POWELL & McARTHUR.
L. A. POWELL. }

For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Clinton, N. C., July 9, 1860. 33-6mpd

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alexander Carter. The Lot contains Six Acres of good garden soil, and some good water, &c.

The improvements are a Two Story Dwelling House and necessary out-buildings. Also, a vacant Lot on the Court House.

Terms accommodating.

H. H. ROBINSON.

June 8. 47tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a fine country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well timbered with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been cleared in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to purchasers, with approved bonds.

Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1861, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence,